TRADE UNIONISTS! BACK SCOTTSBORO, HERNDON, MOONEY FIGHT!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

On January 7, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision to hear the appeal in the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris. This is a great victory for the working class and the Negro people, led in this struggle by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, in the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, and Tom Mooney, whose cases are now before this court. Only the power of the working class could have forced this decision.

The importance of victory in the Scottsboro case, in the Angelo Herndon case, and the Tom Mooney case, all three of which are now before the Supreme Court, to the working class and the Negro liberation movement, and especially to the trade unionists and the rest of organized labor, can scarcely be over-emphasized.

I urge every trade unionist, every member of organized labor, to join in the fight for these victories, to bring up the question of these cases in his union local, in his mass organization, and to secure the passage of resolutions addressed to the U. S. Supreme Court demanding the freedom of these victims.

The International Labor Defense, which has raised $14,560.20 since July 9, 1934, on the Scottsboro-Herndon campaign, and spent much more, is now faced with the need of $10,000 to carry on the appeals and campaign. It is essential that this amount be collected before March 1. I urge all friends of the Scottsboro boys to rush funds immediately to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City, to meet this urgent need.

Air Mail Greetings from Individuals and Organizations for the Special Daily Worker Anniversary Edition!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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F.D.R. PLANS NEW TAXES ON MASSES

ITALIAN TROOPS AT AUSTRIA'S BORDER

STATE OF ALARM SEEN IN VIENNA AS EUROPEAN WAR-CRISIS SHARPENS

Hitler's Plan to Seize Saar and Austria Fans Military Flames

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Massing of Italian troops on the Austrian border proceeded swiftly this afternoon as Italian fascism tensed to the possible devastating consequences of the impending Saar plebiscite on Sunday, fully expecting that Hitler's Nazi troops will spread into a two-front invasion—into Austria as well as into the Saar.

A state of alarm was declared throughout Austria for police and auxiliary forces, while the dangerously balanced peace of Europe was tipped by the desperate ambition of German industrialists and their puppet Hitler to seize jointly Austria and the Saar. Hundreds of known German Nazis and their sympathizers were arrested in Tyrol province, adjoining the German frontier, and all demonstrations were forbidden on pain of severe punishment.

Duplicating his fear of Austro-German unity after the assassination of Dollfuss last summer, Mussolini today ordered military movements which threatened to bring on an even more acute war-crisis. Under the pretense of winter maneuvers, it was learned, Italian garrisons from the entire Verona district have been concentrated along the Brenner-Brixen border line. Fascist militia, formerly stationed there, have been withdrawn and replaced by regular soldiers. The Italian army corps at Bolzano is so close to the Austrian frontier that it could push across it in a few hours.

At Linz, an Austrian town 50 miles from German territory, 80 trucks filled with armed men were seen rumbling by. The government here is re-echoing the fear of the Austrian bourgeoisie, who have every reason to oppose anschluss with Germany, that Nazis now exiled in Germany will attempt an invasion after the Jan. 13 vote in the Saar.

Crop Destruction Plan Envisaged for France By Commerce Minister

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Plans for the wholesale destruction of produced goods in admitted imitation of Roosevelt's profiteering "crop reduction" scheme were envisaged today by Paul Marchandeau, Minister of Commerce. The practices of Mussolini, Marchandeau confessed, had contributed not a little to his ideas.

Under this project industry would institute its own wage-cutting speed-up "codes." "I made a trip to the United States last summer," the Minister said, "and brought back much valuable information on President Roosevelt's program for combatting the crisis."

Anna Louise Strong Speaks Here Tonight

Anna Louise Strong, associate editor of the Moscow Daily News, author and lecturer, longest American resident in the U. S. S. R., now visiting the United States, will make her last public appearance in New York City tonight at a lecture on "Dictatorship and Democracy in the Soviet Union" at Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

The lecture is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents. The lecture is sponsored by the Friends of the Soviet Union and the Crown Heights Professional Alliance.

I.L.D. Sends Wire To Supreme Court To Release Mooney

The following telegram was sent yesterday to the U. S. Supreme Court by the International Labor Defense, which, it has been announced, will probably hand down its decision Monday on the writ of habeas corpus for Tom Mooney:

"U. S. SUPREME COURT
"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, WITH TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES, DEMANDS IMMEDIATE DECISION IN WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BROUGHT BEFORE YOU BY TOM MOONEY FOR HIS IMMEDIATE UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE FROM SAN QUENTIN, WHERE HE HAS BEEN BURIED ALIVE EIGHTEEN YEARS BECAUSE OF HIS MILITANT LABOR ACTIVITY.

"Anna Damon
"International Labor Defense."

3 MORE HELD BY MILITIA

29 Are Incarcerated In Detention Camp in Atlanta

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jen. 10.—Col. L. C. Pope, in command of the 350 National Guardsmen at the Richmond Hosiery Mill in Rossville, announced yesterday that three "radical agitators" were arrested, and will join 26 already sent to the Atlanta Detention Camp. At a mass meeting of more than 500 at the Rossville Arena, strikers decided to continue their struggle despite martial law.

Four hosiery mills, all units of the Richmond Hosiery Company remain tied up, with more than a thousand workers involved. In a

(Continued on Page 2)

FARM PARLEY UNITES MANY RURAL GROUPS

Repeal of A.A.A. Urged in Program—Real Relief Demanded

By Howard Boldt
Daily Worker Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Two achievements, each signalizing the growing demand for unity upon the part of the working population, stand out above all others at the first national conference of agricultural workers, which ended a two-day session here yesterday. First of these was the bringing together of the delegates from thirty-eight organizations, most of which are farm labor groups. The other, the signing of a united front pact between the two principal organizations of the tenant and sharecroppers—the Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and the Sharecroppers' Union of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and North Carolina. This united front pact, however, is still subject to ratification by the membership of both groups.

The pact, a program of united action, "pledges the efforts of our organizations to further the carrying out of united action for the following purposes:

Plan of Action

"1—To secure the repeal of the A.A.A. and the Bankhead Act and the enactment of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill.

"2—To wage a common struggle against the evictions of sharecroppers, tenants and other cotton workers from the land.

"3—Common defense actions against the violations of our rights to organize and bargain collectively, to strike, to picket and of our rights of free speech and free assemblage.

"4—To fight unitedly against the widespread discrimination used by the white landlords and their agents against the Negroes.

"5—To effect these purposes of united action, we agree to form a unity committee of our organizations and to make arrangements for holding a united conference to advance still further our common struggles.

"6—To united our efforts to secure more adequate relief, to stop the use of relief agencies and policies to force our conditions still lower, ann to secure the enactment

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Condon Evidence Shows More Linked to Case

Aged Lecturer Gives Confused Testimony Under Cross-Examination But Says Ransom Taker Said He Was Go-Between

By ALLEN JOHNSON

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—In the most sensational proceedings thus far recorded in the trial here of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby, Dr. John S. (Jafsie) Condon, a doddering old lecturer on Catholicism, yesterday admitted on the witness stand that "John", whom he identified, as Hauptmann, told him that he was only a go-between for the real kidnapers of the millionaire Lindbergh's child.

Reilly, Hauptmann's chief defense attorney, also forced Attorney General Wilentz, to admit that he had withdrawn from the records of the New York Public Library, a slip signed by a "Dr. J. Condon," for a book on signs that Dr. Condon had read. Reilly forced this admission from Wilentz a few minutes after Dr. Condon had stated under sharp cross-examination, that he had never withdrawn a book from a New York public library. The point has relation to the ransom notes, both of which bore curious symbols that could have been taken from the book withdrawn by "Dr. Condon."

Condon identified Hauptmann three times yesterday as the "John" he had given the $50,000 ransom money to, although he had always refused to identify Hauptmann before on the ground that he wasn't certain Hauptmann was the man. When the Bronx Grand Jury was hearing evidence on New Jersey's request for the extradition of Hauptmann, the police did not call Condon as a witness to identify Hauptmann, because the Bronx school teacher and lecturer had refused point-blank to identify Hauptmann at the Greenwich Street Police Station in New York, when he was arrested.

The incoherent language of the Catholic theologian was frequently so far afield from the questions raised while he was on the stand, that even Wilentz had to caution him not to wander. It was thus easier for Reilly to involve Condon in frequent contradictions, the nature of which serves only to add more confusion to the entire case, and to indicate that several were

(Continued on Page 2)

KELLER LIES IN DESPERATE BID FOR VOTES

Losing Paterson Clique Ignores Real Issues, Slanders Militants

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Seeing themselves doomed to defeat in the election of officers in the plain goods department of the American Federation of Silk Workers Saturday, the Lovestonite officials of the union have issued a statement to the membership filled with lies and distortions on the role of the rank and file in the union and give full support to the expulsion policy of William Green.

Their statement entitled "Save the Union" is signed by the "progressive" group, which combines the Keller group of Lovestone and agents of the Jewish Daily Forward, organ of the right wing of the Socialist Party, in the union. Among the lies is the charge that the rank and file movement in the locals is out to destroy the unions, and that this is the object of the former members of the National Textile Workers Union which was merged with U. T. W. locals. Following the Hearst example the leaflet makes the sensational charge that the "orders from Moscow" are to destroy the unions.

Distorted Quotation

The charge is based on a distorted quotation from a speech by A. Losovsky, President of the Red International of Trade Unions, made in 1931, in which he is alleged to have declared that the object of the supporters of the Red International in the reformist unions is to disrupt them and destroy their discipline. On that basis they raise the alarm that the union is in danger if the rank and file gets control.

On examination it is found that in the very same speech the leaflet refers to and in all the works of Losovsky the object has been to make clear that attacks against reactionary officials (such as Gorman, Green or Keller) should not be confused with an attack against the union or its members. An examination of every important decision of the Red International shows that unity of the workers, despite the splitting tactics of the reactionaries, is the cardinal principle. It was found that the quotation from Losovsky's speech was deliberately torn from a part in which he seeks to caution against formation of small weak unions if there is a large mass union in existence, although it may be controlled by reformists. Losovsky specially pointed

(Continued on Page 2)

'RESERVES' SCHEME, POSTPONED 2 YEARS, BURDEN ON WORKERS

Chicago Brigader Takes Early Lead In 'Daily' Contest

Shock Brigader Larson, of Chicago, has made the first hit in the Daily Worker subscription contest!

Nine subscriptions are in the batch received to his credit yesterday.

Six are yearly ones. Another is for two months. The other two are for three months each.

This is the record produced by energetic, diligent work in getting subscriptions—though not even a week has passed since the drive started!

It is an inspiration for every worker. Every worker must remember that he can win a free trip to the Soviet Union and nine other prizes by getting subscriptions for the "Daily!"

Workers—into the circulation drive, into the contest for subscriptions to the Daily Worker!

No Benefits Possible Until 1938 Under Favored Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — The much-touted old age and unemployment insurance plans of Roosevelt will not only have to be paid for by the workers through payroll taxes and general taxes, but will not go into effect until 1937, two years from now, a report submitted to Roosevelt by his specially chosen committee made clear today.

Thus all social and unemployment insurance benefits of whatever character cannot begin to be collected until 1938 at the earliest, since the Roosevelt plans all provide for the building up of "reserves" before the paying out of any benefits.

Roosevelt announced today that his committee had presented him with its final report, but that he would not make this public until early next week. The general nature of the committee's recommendations, however, was made available by other sources.

No Federal Insurance

The federal plans for social and unemployment insurance are really not federal at all, since in every case the Roosevelt plans provide for State and local contributions with Federal supervision. Whatever contributions are made by the Federal government are dependent on contributions by the workers themselves. And since all Federal payments will come from the collection of such general taxes as excise taxes on gasoline, tobacco and other articles of general consumption, ultimately the masses pay for these also.

The Roosevelt plans call for contributions from the workers themselves of one to five per cent of their pay envelopes. Workers earning over $50 a week are not entitled to share in any insurance schemes at all. Employers are supposed to match the workers' contribution. Since the employers will inevitably pass this tax on to the consumer, it is the masses again who will bear the cost of their own insurance, with the government also passing its expenses along to the masses.

Nothing for Today's Jobless

It is widely admitted that most of the States will not be able to get around even to the passage of the necessary laws for the creation of the social insurance bureaus until late next year.

Roosevelt's committee made it clear that none of their proposals apply in any way to the millions of workers now unemployed. The committee continues Roosevelt's policy of leaving them to local charity.

On the subject of unemployment insurance, Roosevelt's committee followed the lines of the Wagner-Lewis Bill which places the full brunt of the cost on the workers, gives the jobless now no relief or insurance at all, and contains clauses which make the insurance reserves a strike-breaking instrument. At most, under Roosevelt's plans the benefits will last only for ten weeks.

Japanese Government Moves Toward Inflation

TOKYO, Jan. 10.—The enormous sums drained from the Japanese masses to finance the imperialist conquest of Manchuria are rapidly speeding moves for inflation here, it was learned this afternoon. Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi admitted that Japanese banks were pressing for some means — i.e. inflationary means—to avoid payment on the redemption of $30,000,000 in South Manchuria Railway bonds.

CCC STRIKERS ARE OUSTED

28 More Youths Fired from Camps—Officers Raise 'Red Scare'

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 10.—Fear of another strike against the intolerable conditions in te Civilian Conservation Camp 1281, here resulted in the discharge yesterday of twenty-eight more of the young workers who were active in the walkout that took place Tuesday.

Fourteen of the most militant of the youth had already been summarily discharged Tuesday, but because the men still were in a mood to carry on the struggle the officers in charge of the camp instituted a system of reprisals discharging more of the strikers and setting up the curfew hour to 10 o'clock. One of the demands raised was the abolition of the 11 o'clock curfew.

The usual "Red" scare was raised by Captain Tobin who issued a statement declaring that everything was just like one big happy family until Communists entered the camp and "tried to stir up trouble." The attitude of the young workers since the strike however indicates that they are not impressed by such lies and that they are ready to carry on the struggle for decent conditions.

Brooklyn Rally Tonight Will Arouse Workers for Saar Status Quo

New York workers will join in a spirited demonstration against fascism and for the Status Quo in the Saar tonight under the leadership of the United Action Committee of Ridgewood, Queens, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

Israel Amter, representing the Communist Party; Edward Gottlieb, of the Socialist Party; Dr. Harry F. Ward, of the American League Against War and Fascism will join in exposing the murderous maneuvers of the Hitler forces in the Saar.

Nathan Frankel, attorney, will speak at a membership meeting of the allied professionals of the Anti-Nazi Federation tonight at 8:30 at 168 West 23d Street.

POLICE HOLD 102 PICKETS

Strikers Prevent Scabs from Entering Majestic Plant Despite Arrests

A total of 102 workers were arrested yesterday, when the police broke up the mass picket line of the striking employees of the Majestic Metal Specialties Inc., 200 Varick Street.

The 400 workers employed by the company are in the third week of a strike under the leadership of the Metal Novelty Local 303, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

The mass arrests, which filled seven police wagons, clearly indicated to what lengths the police will go in cooperating with the boss in his attempts to break the morale of the strikers.

In spite of the wholesale arrest the ranks of the strikers remain solid in their determination to carry on to victory.

Among those arrested yesterday were Phillip Gruyer, chairman of the strike committee, and James Lustig, organizer of the Silver Holoware Local 302 of the union, which is closely cooperating with the strikers.

The pickets arrested by the police from the Sixth precinct, 135 Charles Street, were taken to the Second District Court on the charge of disorderly conduct.

The cases of the strikers arrested Wednesday came up in the same court late that day. The court was jammed by close to 200 strikers and sympathizers. Although the court was cleared when the workers were moved to laughter over the fake stories related by the police, the court was forced to dismiss the cases and release the pickets under the pressure of the workers present.

"None of the methods employed by the management, with the full cooperation of the New York Police Department," Irving Levit, organizer of Local 303 and leader of the strike said, "will weaken our ranks. The militancy of the strikers and the excellent spirit of solidarity displayed by the workers in all the locals of our union and other labor organizations like the Downtown Unemployment Council, Section One of the Communist Party and others is the best guarantee that we will win."

AA DISTRICT ACTS ON BILL

Endorses the Insurance Measure HR 2827 At First Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—The first meeting of the Tenth District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, with some fifty delegates attending, met here Sunday and unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance, Act, HR 2827. Other resolutions on organization, unemployment and the organization without discrimination of the Negro workers also were adopted.

Seven lodges of the Amalgamated Association and a large delegation of unorganized workers from

(Continued on Page 2)

Jewish Daily Bulletin Staff Strikes for Full Salaries

The entire staff of the Jewish Daily Bulletin walked out yesterday in the first strike of editorial workers in Manhattan newspaper history. Thirteen persons are involved. All are members of the American Newspaper Guild.

The strike was called as a result of the failure of the publishers to pay full salaries to the editorial employees for months. Payments of full salaries each week and the restitution of back wages due the staff, amounting to $1,360, are the demands of the strikers.

Pickets patrolled the Bulletin plant at 222 Center St. yesterday, while other sections of the strike machinery were set into motion. Negotiations with the Peretz Verein, the organization of Yiddish editorial workers, are being held, with the objective of striking the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, owned by the publisher of the Bulletin, Jacob Landau.

Particular importance is attached to the latter question by the strikers since the wire service is admitedly a profitable enterprise, while the Bulletin is reportedly losing money.

Efforts by the management to defeat the strike were seen by strikers in the announcement by Victor M. Bienstock, managing editor, of the immediate suspension of the paper and the meeting of all of the demands of the agency writers, organized in the Peretz Verein. Their demands were met by Mr. Landau in the hope that the agency writers would not walk out in sympathy with the Bulletin, strikers said.

Legal action to compel the publishers to make restitution of the back salaries has already been taken, Chairman Joseph Weiner of the Bulletin chapter of the Guild, announced yesterday. A subpoena from the State Department of Labor has been served on Mr. Landau, Mr. Weiner said. Mr. Landau is to appear in court at 2 p.m. today.

Temporary strike headquarters were set up at one block from the Bulletin office at the Doll and Toy Workers Union, 161 Lafayette St.

Support of the walkout was voted Wednesday night by the Representative Assembly of the Newspaper Guild.

Paul Robeson Praises Equality Of All Races in Soviet Union

By Vern Smith
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (By Wireless).—Paul Robeson, famous Negro singer and actor, feels "at home" in the Soviet Union. So he said here last night at a reception given in his honor at the Domkino Club of film producers and actors, attended by Sergei Eisenstein, world-famous film producer, and other prominent persons connected with the Soviet film industry.

Replying to the speech of welcome given by Eisenstein, Robeson, speaking in Russian, which he had been studying for the past two years, expresses his great pleasure in being able to come to Moscow to observe the life of the people. "I feel at home," he stated amidst thunderous applause.

After Robeson had sung several Negro songs and Russian folksongs, I was able to get a short interview with him on his impressions of life here, as he saw it since his arrival recently.

"Although this is my first visit to the Soviet Union, it is not new to me," he said, "as I have been reading Pravda and Izvestia (respectively the organ of the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union); but I must say what I have seen has amazed me and surpassed all my expectations. The happy faces of the people, their bearing in the streets, and everywhere I have seen them, shows that they are a free people."

"It was a great contrast to Berlin, where I stayed on my way to Moscow. There one felt almost afraid to speak, the people seemed afraid; it was ghastly! Here, however, things are completely opposite. The freedom of the people strikes me forcibly."

Robeson's comment on the question of race prejudice, which he and other Negroes know only too well, was short and to the point. In answer to the question, "Have you noticed any race prejudice here?" he replied: "No, I haven't noticed any—except, of course, that it's all in my favor."

World-Wide Groups Cite Death Peril in Rakosi Indictment

Show Charges Against Leader Are Untenable

Trial Jan. 14 Based on Acts of Hungarian Soviet Regime

PARIS, Jan. 10. — The fact that the trial of Matthias Rakosi, Hungarian anti-fascist leader, is fixed for Jan. 14, and that the charges are based on paragraphs of the penal law involving the death sentence, were stressed in an appeal issued by the World Committee Against War and Fascism and other international organizations. Emphasizing once more the utter untenability of the indictment, the appeal states:

"When Rakosi was tried nine years ago for illegal revolutionary activities, the Hungarian juridicial authorities made no mention whatever of the monstrous charges now brought . . . Now, after nine years of silence, and after Rakosi has served his frightful sentence, he is accused as former People's Commissar for Social Production (successor to the office of Minister of Trade), of twenty-seven murders, of high treason and counterfeiting money. Since it is impossible to construct even the shadow of a charge against Rakosi personally, he is being made responsible for everything which the counter-revolution of the large-landowners and the millionaires brings against the Soviet power of the workers: their legitimate self-defense in the open struggle against the counter-revolution, the changes carried out on the bourgeois-landowners constitution, and the issue of banknotes by the Hungarian Soviet government."

The appeal exposes the motives of the Gomboes government in seeking to find fresh food for its fascist agitation, and to intimidate the masses of the discontented and rebellious population, by making a victim of Rakosi. It closes by calling on the international working class to save Rakosi by organizing a united and irresistible storm of protest.

The appeal is signed by the World Committee against War and Fascism, the World Youth Committee, the World's Student Committee, the Workers' International Relief, the League against Imperialism and War, the International of Educational Workers, revolutionary writers and artists, the International Release Committee for Thaelmann, Torgler, and all anti-fascist prisoners, as well as by many other organizations.

A. A. District Acts on Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Coatesville, Pa., were represented. These lodges are: Baltimore Lodges 10, 11, 13 and 14; Chester, (Pa.) Lodge 184; Lewiston, (Pa.) Lodge 189; Bethlehem, (Pa.) Lodge 182. The Chester lodge, in addition to its six regular delegates, brought a bus load of their members to the conference.

The National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which last Monday concluded a three-day session in Washington, D. C., has spurred the endorsement of the Workers' Bill in the local unions of the American Federation of Labor. To date, the reports at the Congress showed, about 3,000 A. F. of L. unions have endorsed the Workers' Bill.

A restaurant keeper in Baltimore refused to feed the Negro and white delegates at the A.A. conference together. The conference passed a sharp protest resolution and sent a delegation to the restaurant to protest. Later, the entire conference delegation went to to a different restaurant and forced the restaurant keeper to feed the Negro and white delegates together.

The regular meetings of the United Sheet and Tin Mill Lodge of Baltimore, which includes the Sparrows Point workers, are held every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at 4718 Eastern Avenue. All workers have been asked to attend.

Fascists Raid Office Of London Daily Worker

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Five fascist thugs made a raid recently on the Daily Worker printers here late at night, when almost all the staff had gone home. The two workers found there, one a cripple, were badly beaten up and heavy fire extinguishers hurled at them, which the magistrate admitted yesterday at their trial might have killed them if they had found their mark.

One was sentenced to two months, one to one month and one to 14 days imprisonment. Another was suspended, and the fifth was found not guilty. Three of them admitted membership of the British Union of Fascists. They stated in their defense that they had been incensed by the Daily Worker articles on the royal wedding.

The magistrate, in passing sentence, could not let the opportunity pass of expressing his disapprobation of the Daily Worker. Holding a copy of the paper in his hand, he referred to "this wretched thing," while the cartoon on the royal wedding he described as "this gross, this obscene libel." He concluded by delivering the fascists a sermon on the evil of taking the law into their own hands, however much they disapproved, and rightly, of the publication in question.

"Where Are Rats?" Exterminator Asks Scab Ledger Editor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10. — Charles Marshall, scab city editor of the Newark Ledger, where editorial employees have been on strike for eight weeks, has had embarrassing moments aplenty as a result of the militant picket lines of the Newspaper Guild which take their stand before the plant nightly.

There are even more unpleasant names for strikebreakers than the word "scab." Imagine Mr. Marshall's embarrassment, therefore, when a man presented himself in the city room of the Ledger recently prepared for work in the presence of other scab employees and said to Mr. Marshall:

"Somebody telephoned me to come here. I'm from the exterminator company. Where are the rats?"

Farm Conference Unites Many Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827).

"7—The representatives of our two organizations present at the National Conference of Agricultural, Lumber and Rural Workers, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8 and 9, agree to secure the immediate ratification of this united action program."

38 Groups Represented

The fifty-three delegates attending the conference came from 20 states and represented 38 organizations. Fifty per cent were from groups of agricultural workers; 26 per cent, poor farmers; 10 per cent, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, and 5 per cent, lumber and fishery workers.

New England United Farmer Protective Association; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America No. 763; Agricultural Workers' Union of Ohio; Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; Northeast Arkansas Central Council Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; United Farmers' League of Colorado; Wyoming Farmers' Holiday Association; United Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania; Farm Holiday Association of San Juan Basin; New York Committee to Aid Agricultural Workers; Timber and Sawmill Workers' Union Local No. 19021; Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union of New Jersey; United Farmers' League of New Jersey; International Labor Defense of New Jersey; New Jersey Federation of Unemployed; Vineland Unemployment Council; Spencer Cooperative Society; Finnish Farmers' Club of New York; Sea Food Workers of Biloxi, Mississippi; United States Native Born Citizens Association of Texas; American League Against War and Fascism of Laredo, Texas; Laredo Labor Association; Unemployment Council of Danville, Va.; United Farmers' Protective Association of New Jersey; Sharecroppers' Union of Alabama; Polk County, Arkansas Relief League; United Farmers' League of Danielson, Conn.; Workingmen Union of the World, Oklahoma; United Farmers' League of Bisbon, Conn.; United Citrous Workers of Florida; Unemployment Council of Charlotte, N. C.; Unemployment Council of Canton, Ill.; Farmers' Cooperative Association of New York Mills, Minnesota; U. S. Cooperative Business Service System; Farmers' and Agricultural Workers' Union of Florida; Farmers' National Weekly.

Okey O'Dell, leader of the strike of the Ohio onion pickers last summer, called the conference to order.

National Committee Set Up

The conference established the National Committee for Unity of the Agricultural and Rural Workers for the purpose of uniting on a trade union basis all the agricultural workers. This committee is empowered by the conference "to work toward the building of one nation-wide union of all agricultural and rural workers. The Committee shall work with all existing organizations in order to unite our forces in a common struggle against the present conditions of starvation levels, unemployment and insecurity, and shall seek to further the aims and purposes outlined in this program and appeal."

The six-point program empowers the National Committee to work with all organizations in the agricultural and rural communities of the United States for the purpose of developing as soon as possible one united union of agricultural and rural workers, to work in the closest cooperation with all unions and organizations of the organized industrial workers, and obtain the support of the existing trade union, unemployed and farm groups.

To Unify Groups

It is further authorized to assist and work in aiding the existing organizations of agricultural and rural workers to develop nation-wide support and action in present struggles, and to rally the workers throughout the country in the support of the existing unions for defense and relief, and to further the work of developing organization by initiating national campaigns for immediate economic needs.

Further provision is made for the cooperation with all existing organizations to initiate the holding of crop regional and state conferences of agricultural workers for the purpose of obtaining effective trade union unity through the development of local action and state committees.

Final plans for the calling of a national convention of the agricultural workers within a year of the present conference will be made by the National Committee.

Spain Gets Protests On Death Sentences

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADRID, Jan. 10 (By Wireless). —The fascist government of Spain is receiving numerous protests from other countries against the death sentence of twenty-five Austrian revolutionary workers. Only the widest protest campaign can save their lives, it is declared.

The torturing of the Socialist journalist, Xavier Bueno by the fascists was confirmed this afternoon.

THE PROBLEM OF A LABOR PARTY

By JACK STACHEL

III.

IN THE first two articles we dealt with the questions of why we raise the Labor Party in a positive manner at this time, and the character of such a Labor Party if it is to serve the interests of the workers. In this article we will deal with the practical immediate steps that we should take in the work for the building of a Labor Party.

Looking over the situation at this time it seems clear that nothing could be gained if we should, for example, call for the immediate formation of a Labor Party on a national scale. This does not mean that a Labor Party on a national scale can not become a practical step before the next Presidential election. But if it does, it will be only as a result of the developments of local Labor Parties in the meantime. What could a Labor Party on a national scale, if organized at this moment, be? It would be either a Labor Party organized from the top by the labor bureaucrats which would, of course, be no real step forward, or it would be too narrow to really represent the wide masses that can with serious work finally be rallied toward a Labor Party on a national scale. The starting point for our work must therefore be along two lines. First, general agitation and enlightenment as to the purpose and role of a Labor Party both locally and nationally, and secondly, to undertake the organization of local labor parties in those localities where the situation has become ripe for the building of a local Labor Party with a program, leadership, and mass following that would represent a real step forward in the separation of the masses from the old parties and into a Labor Party that is pledged to and capable of fighting for the immediate interests of the masses.

The Local Problem

But even locally the approach will not always be just the immediate formation of a local Labor Party. Very often the first step will take the natural form which was already expressed in many local elections in the past year, namely a United Worker or Labor ticket. This is especially true for the smaller industrial cities and towns, but may also be the case even in larger cities. We have had numerous examples of the development of the United Workers Ticket, as for example, in Dearborn, Mich., in many towns in Southern Illinois, in Minnesota, etc.

In these local united fronts in the elections the local organizations of the workers, the trade unions, unemployed organizations, the Communist Party, in some cases the locals of the Socialist Party joined together on a program which expressed the immediate issues on which these organizations had already established a united front.

The issues were of varied character such as the fight for unemployed relief and unemployment insurance, workers rights, the struggle against war and fascism, against the criminal syndicalist laws, for the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys and, of course, issues connected with the strike struggles, such as the right to strike, against injunctions, solidarity for the strikers, etc. In the farming communities, many of the united front issues that brought together organizations of workers and farmers naturally took up the issues confronting the poor farmers. With such a united front already established on one or more of these issues and taking into accord the position of the Democratic and Republican parties and politicians on these issues, these masses naturally looked for a way to express their demands in united manner also in the elections, with the result that the united front was carried into the political field in the form of local workers' tickets, etc.

It would appear that along these lines the most fruitful possibilities for the immediate first steps in the direction of the building of local labor parties. Without doubt these first steps and even the first experiences in such actions on the political field will make clear to the participants the necessity to continue this activity, also after the elections in the form of an organized political force and the building of a Labor Party. In many cases, of course, the Labor Party can and will be organized immediately, once this question is properly taken up.

The Paterson Situation

Let me cite an example of a situation that seems ripe for either a united labor ticket or perhaps even a local Labor Party. Take the city of Paterson for instance. There the textile workers and the textile dyers are for the first time organized. The combined membership of the textile unions is over 20,000 members. The organization of the textile workers, and the strike struggle of the printers of the local newspapers have already given a labor and trade union consciousness to the great mass of the workers in Paterson and won for the workers' movement the support of other strata of the population who also suffer directly or indirectly from unemployment, taxation, high prices, attack on workers' rights, etc. Furthermore, the growing activity of the fascist organization is creating a real feeling for the need of solidarity among the masses. The workers especially are becoming conscious of their strength. This is expressed in the first place in the rank and file movements in the unions against the bureaucrats big and small.

It also has raised in the minds of many workers the need of a party of labor. The bourgeois politicians are preparing to utilize this sentiment of the workers. Numerous lawyers and politicians are beginning to attach themselves to the labor unions through the labor bureaucrats for the purpose of diverting the sentiment of the workers for a party of the laboring masses into safe channels. Here we have a situation made to order for the building of a local Labor Party, the first step of which may take the form of a united workers' ticket. Paterson is, however, no exception. It is typical of many larger and smaller communities where a similar situation exists.

No Substitute for C. P.

Naturally, within such a united workers ticket, or local Labor Party the Communist Party will function as one of the participating organizations, with the full rights to put forward its proposals on every issue and with all the participating organizations and their membership finally deciding democratically on all questions. But whether the Communist proposals are accepted or rejected the Communist Party will of course always bring forward its full revolutionary program before the masses not only within the Labor Party, but among the masses generally. Because as we have already said the Labor Party can never be a substitute for the Communist Party. While the Labor Party has a program of immediate demands that are in the interests of the workers, while it serves under present conditions in the U.S.A. to accelerate the breaking away of the masses from the capitalist parties and to unite them for independent political class action, the Communist Party does not stop here, but tries to educate and organize the masses not only how best to fight for the immediate demands, but also for the abolition of capitalism, which is possible only on the basis of the revolutionary program of the Communist Party. The fact that the Communist Party has such a program and at the same time energetically participates in the work of the Labor Party, which is not a revolutionary party as is the Communist Party, also emphasizes first that the Communists at all times are concerned with the fight for the immediate interests of the workers and secondly that the Communists know that only by gaining the support of the majority of the workers for the Communist program can this program be realized.

The Communist Party, for example in Paterson, and this holds good everywhere, would at the same time, while promoting the fight for the Labor Party at the same time take all measures to strengthen itself, to gain the influence among the masses, to recruit to the Party, to convince the workers of the correctness of the Party principles and tactics.

What we have said above establishes the general approach that is needed now with regard to the local Labor Parties and the National Labor Party. This does not, however, answer all the questions that will inevitably arise in the situation since we are not working with "ideal" conditions and since we are not working in vacuum, but rather are surrounding with open and concealed enemies of the workers.

For Genuine Workers' Leadership

In the first place such questions will arise as for example the bringing forward of resolutions for the building of a Labor Party at the A. F. of L. convention, at the conventions of the various international unions and other organizations. As we have seen in the past, such proposals will also come from those elements who are trying to organize either a "popular" or "progressive" party under the label of "labor" party, or a "Labor" Party of the type we spoke about above—namely, one dominated by the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucracy and assisted by the Socialist Party or sections of it. Such problems may, and undoubtedly will also, confront us locally. What shall we do in such situations? It is clear that we cannot advance the interests of the workers by merely supporting such proposals. Nor can we make our position clear by merely voting to reject such proposals. The only correct thing to do will be to bring forward our correct conception of the Labor Party. It is clear, therefore, that the fight for the genuine Labor Party is most closely connected with the fight for genuine workers' leadership in the mass organizations of the workers. In taking up this question the Political Bureau points out that

"This is also a practical basis for the struggle against the bureaucratic control of the mass movement from above by the right reformists who want to expel the Communists and the revolutionary rank and file members of the organizations."

Another problem that we will face and which we must already face today in some localities, is the existence of so-called "Labor" and "Farmer-Labor" parties who, though based to a large extent on the workers' and farmers' mass organizations, in their program, leadership, etc., are in reality not parties in the interests of the masses, but "appendages to the existing bourgeois parties." Typical of this situation is the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. What shall we do in such a situation? It is clear that if we ignore the existence of such a party, we make it easier for the Olsens to continue to betray the masses. We must organize the rank and file of trade unions and the farmers' organizations, the unemployed, etc., who constitute the bulk of the affiliated organizations and membership as well as the voters of the Farmer-Labor Party within the party to struggle for a class struggle program at least as far as the immediate issues of the workers are concerned and for leadership that will represent the rank and file, and for the isolation of the Olsons. Just how this separating will finally take place cannot now be definitely stated and without doubt the development will not be the same in each case.

Finally it must be stated that the building of the local Labor Parties, the work within the existing parties of the type of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party for a genuine Labor Party can only be successful to the extent that the Party penetrates the mass organizations of the workers and farmers and in the first place the A. F. of L. trade unions, establish its positions within these organizations. The key to the successful struggle on this field is, therefore, as emphasized already by the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern and especially in the recent decisions of the Party the successful development of the work in the trade unions, the carrying through of our tasks in the trade unions on the basis of the struggle on two fronts—against sectarians and right opportunism.

(END.)

Trial Subscriptions Are Offered Readers in 'Daily' Campaign

Two special trial subscription offers are being made by the Daily Worker, as part of the three-month campaign to gain 10,000 new daily subscriptions and 15,000 new Saturday subscriptions.

The first offer is a two-month subscription (including the Saturday edition) for only $1.

The second is a four-month subscription to the Saturday edition alone for 50 cents.

Both offers are good only until May 1.

Daily Worker sellers and other friends of the paper who are seeking new readers should make the most use of these offers. Thousands of workers will be eager to take advantage of the special subscriptions, if the matter is properly placed before them.

(These offers do not apply to Manhattan and the Bronx in New York).

Condon Evidence Shows New Link

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in the crime.

Reilly drew from Condon the admission, for example, that "the only reason" he had inserted an advertisement to the kidnaper, in the Bronx Home News, instead of in the Associated or United Press, was that he had wanted to come to the defense of "Red" Johnson, who worked on a yacht in nearby Long Island Sound, and who, he said, he had never seen in his life. Condon also admitted that he had known on the night of the kidnaping that Red Johnson telephoned Betty Gow, thus contradicting his previous statement that he had never heard of Johnson until after the kidnaping. Johnson is now in Norway. Coincident with Johnson's sailing for England, Violet Sharpe, a maid in the home of Lindbergh's father-in-law, Dwight Morrow, committed suicide as she was about to be questioned by police a second time, after they found she had contradicted herself as to her whereabouts on the night of the kidnaping when the police first questioned her. Ollie Whateley, Lindbergh's butler, died of blood-poisoning, his body never being given an autopsy; Mrs. Whateley, his widow, went to England, and Betty Gow, the Lindbergh nursemaid, went to Scotland.

Called "Doc"

Dr. Condon also admitted that he is familiarly called "Doc" by his intimate friends. It had previously been established that Hauptmann had cried "Hey Doc" when he tried to attract Condon's attention at the gates of the Bronx cemetery, where the $50,000 ransom money changed hands. This admission had followed a previous one in which Condon had stated that when he telephoned Lindbergh at Hopewell to tell him that he had contacted the kidnapers, he didn't use the telephone in his own home but had used an outside telephone so that his "family would not be disturbed."

Condon further testified that when he first contacted Hauptmann at the cemetery the defendant had run away from him in fear of a policeman whom he saw coming up, and that he (Condon), for all his 74 years and his decrepit form, had chased Hauptmann, who was unusually athletic and in his thirties, until he "got him" and held on to him.

Keller Lies in Desperate Vote Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

out the splitting tactics of reactionary union officials and that it is necessary to develop a united front of the membership.

Ignores Real Issues

The statement, which was reprinted in the paper of the Lovestone group, does not contain a word of criticism against the Gorman betrayal in the general textile strike, but promises a policy of expulsion of former members of the National Textile Workers Union, in line with William Green's letter.

Representatives of the rank and file group in the union declared that the workers should especially notice that the leaflet carefully ignores the issues which have aroused the membership of the union recently, and particularly the recent agreement Keller negotiated which was rejected by the workers. Keller and his group would not dare to conduct their campaign on the basis of such issues, and therefore drag in as much confusion as possible out of which they hope to be able to retain their jobs.

The following is the rank and file slate:

1—Louis Valgo; 4—Edward Sochan; 5—Millie Delveccio; 6—Alec Phillian; 7—Sarkes Phillian; 9—Joseph Brooks; 10—Sarah Berlinsky; 11—Sam Seber; 13—Bob Apel; 15—Joseph Sozanie; 22—Sam Donayan; 26—Carlo De Nicola; 28—Henry Stutz; 30—Al Van Vlanderen; 39—Elias Hajjar.

Voting will be at Union Hall 71 Washington St., and will continue from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SAAR WOMEN PROTEST

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 10.—The Saalbau hall in this city was overcrowded last night by a mighty women's demonstration of the People's Front. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the arrest and extradition of Heinz Neumann and against the arrest of Ernst Braun and Heinrich Barth in Germany.

Get a greeting from a friend today for the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary!

Unity Steps Taken to Aid Detroit Baker

Inter-Party Conference To Map Defense in Murder Frame-Up

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—The first steps in the formation of a united front of the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party and the Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party to defeat the murder frame-up against Morris Weiner, member of the Jewish Bakers Union, Local 78, and the attempts of the bosses to smash the union, were taken at a conference last Thursday night at the headquarters of the Jewish Workmen's Circle.

About 35 were present at the conference, representing the Jewish Branch of the S. P., the Jewish Bureau of the C. P., and all the branches of the Workmen's Circle and the International Workers Order. After considerable discussion, the conference elected a committee of seven, which will meet tonight in the same place to adopt concrete proposals for rallying the support of the entire labor movement in defense of Weiner and the union.

Weiner has been framed up on a charge of having killed on Dec. 12 Harry Haftka, son of Joseph Haftka, owner of a bakery at which the union has been conducting a strike. Thirty-one other union local leaders and members were arrested on charges of conspiracy to obstruct operation of a business and conspiracy to extort. Samuel B. Keene is attorney for the union.

All indications are that the killing was engineered by rival bakery owners, who on a previous occasion planted a bomb in his place. Haftka had been engaged in a price war with his competitors and had been thrown out of the Master Bakers' Association. The bosses' association, which fought Haftka all along, is, however, now using the occasion of the slaying to whip up public sentiment in an effort to frame an innocent worker and to destroy the union.

Pittsburgh Report Incorrect

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—Due to an erroneous report brought to the Daily Worker, it was announced in the Dec. 17 issue of the "Daily" that the Socialist Party branch New Kensington had elected two delegates to the Unemployment Insurance Congress in Washington, and that the action reported "showed the steady progress of the united front in the Pittsburgh."

This item was incorrect. The Socialist Party of New Kensington did not elect delegates to the Washington rally. There has been some progress towards the united front in Pittsburgh district, but this is entirely unofficial, and confined to below, the Socialist Party leaders having refused to enter into conversations with the Communist Party on united front questions.

3 More Are Held By State Militia

(Continued from Page 1)

statement signed by John Fowler, chairman of the board of directors of the company, the strikers are offered arbitration as a means of settling the strike, which began following an announcement of a ten per cent wage cut.

Although at Rossville, which is on the Georgia side of the state line, three or more people gathered together are considered a "crowd" and suppressed, at the other mills which are on the Tennessee side of the line large picket lines are maintained.

Alarmed at the increasing number of strikes in southern hosiery mills, Earl Constantine, Managing Director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers who are here for a conference declared that if the "local law enforcement agencies do not prove more effective in suppressing strikes, hosiery mills will be moving away from the Chattanooga region."

"Chatanooga has the distinction so far as the industry is concerned during the strike of September 1934, of being the only community in the United States where the so-called local law enforcement agencies evidently misunderstood their functions and allowed active disturbing minorities to prevent satisfied majorities from continuing their employment. Whenever any community reaches this level it is always time for it to take stock of itself and rearrange house."

Constantine stated that out of a dozen hosiery plants in Chattanooga two have taken steps to move to other regions. Most of these plants have established themselves in Chattanooga in an attempt to escape unionization in the North.

Nazis in Saar Default On Plebiscite Challenge

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 10.—The editorial board of the Deutsche Front, the fascist organ in Saarbruecken, which offered 100,000 francs to any one who couuld prove that a second plebiscite was possible, has now refused to pay the sum although the possibility of another plebiscite later is now universally acknowledged. Therefore an anti-fascist is taking legal proceedings for the purpose of exposing the brown swindlers, and has applied for a legal demand note for 100,000 francs to be sent to the responsible editor of the Deutsche Front.

Urban League President Says Social Insurance Must Protect Negroes Against Discrimination

An outstanding speech at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, held in Washington Jan. 5-7, was that of T. Arnold Hill, president of the National Urban League and well-known leader among Negroes. Hill was elected as treasurer of the National Action Committee formed by the Congress. The speech follows:

In discussing the need of the Negro worker for unemployment insurance, I am not solely and selfishly concerned with the interests of the 5,000,000 employables of the Negro race. I am equally concerned for the remaining millions of America's working masses—whether black or white, brown or yellow—who labor in despair on the insecure fringe of our modern industrial employment system.

I speak for the unskilled millions of America's workers, those toilers classed as "marginal labor" who by the very nature of their employment are the first sufferers when a financial depression or technological innovation causes considerable displacement of labor.

For these, Negro and white alike, I presume to criticize as wholly inadequate most of the legislation which has been considered by the President's Committee on Economic Security under the name of unemployment insurance. These tentative proposals have been dignified by the name of a social security program. I should like, however, to remind the members of that committee, as well as members of the 74th Congress that no program which pretends to offer social security to the masses is worthy of serious consideration unless it guarantees first of all a greater degree of security to those workers who are least secure.

Ruthless Suppression of Negroes

This is not a sentimental statement based on racial sympathies. It is the established viewpoint of trained economists, sociologists, and professional social workers. Just as we may test a chain's strength by examining its weakest link, so we may evaluate the true worth of a government's social welfare program by considering its effect upon the weakest and most needy elements within its population.

I am not bringing any startling new information to this conference, nor exposing any secrets of state when I say that the Negro population of the United States constitutes our most handicapped group—that portion of our working masses with least job security and most in need of unemployment insurance. If there is anyone present to whom this news has not yet penetrated, I should be glad to supply him with adequate proof of my assertion.

Even when he leaves out entirely the question of racial identity, the mere fact that Negroes are composed almost entirely of unskilled or semi-skilled workers is enough to impress us with the desperate nature of their economic plight. When we realize, moreover, that over 50 per cent of all Negro workers are engaged in farm labor or domestic work, and that these are the nation's lowest paid occupations, then we realize the starvation level to which black workers are confined because of the jobs which they hold.

All this is impressive enough, but add to it the handicap of bitter and relentless race prejudice aimed at the Negro worker from the time that he dons overalls as a gangling youth until he drops the shovel or hammer from his hands as a tired old man. It is not merely the stupid and petty form of prejudice which expresses itself in the form of an insult and minor discrimination. It is a carefully planned program on the part of employers to use black workers as a pawn with which to defeat Labor's unity so that bosses may bargain more successfully with both white and black workers.

On the other hand, the majority of labor unions in the country have been equally ruthless in their attitude toward Negro workers, shutting them out from certain occupations entirely and exploiting them in others. The result has been that the Negro found the hands of both employers and fellow-workers turned against him. He has been forced out on the borderline of economic existence. He is more than the marginal worker; he is the "marginal of the marginal workers." I repeat, no program of legislation which pretends to offer economic security can be termed anything other than rank hypocrisy which does not make some provision to protect the least secure.

Negroes Should Support H.R. 2827

From the standpoint of the farm laborer and the domestic worker, the so-called "Wisconsin Law," which has received such favorable attention from the President's committee, completely fails to accord this protection. So with the Wagner-Lewis Bill of the past Congress, the "Ohio Plan," and most of the other proposals which have been submitted in the past for scrutiny of Congressional Committees. It is difficult to understand the economic logic of a plan which deems unemployment insurance a vital necessity for a machinist who makes fifty to sixty dollars a week while working, but which makes no provision at all for the laborer or household drudge who makes no more than sixty dollars in three months!

Who needs employment insurance more than a black field hand on a Southern farm who has no earthly hope of doing anything else than farm work if he should happen to lose his job? Why dignify with the name of "Social Security" this legislation which ignores completely the hard working widowed mother of five or six children, who toils on a kitchen floor for a miserable eight or ten dollars a week, even in "prosperous times"?

From the Negro masses and from all other marginal labor of America there should come tremendous and glamorous support for real unemployment insurance to be provided by the 74th Congress—a bill that will include all labor, 'industrial, domestic and professional." Those of us who have witnessed the gross abuse of A. A. A. when it affects the Negro farmer in the South know well how unsatisfactory employer-management would be if it alone administered unemployment insurance. Many a government check for crop reduction intended for a share-cropper has been deliberately confiscated by the landlord. What assurance have we that "private plans" for unemployment insurance —or state-managed plans—will not be abused in the same fashion to provide merely another method of robbing black and defenseless labor?

Washington's Discrimination

The Negro worker has had his fill of state-administration of his citizenship rights and privileges. In one-fourth of the country today the precious heritage of education is withheld from black citizens by state governments, with the Federal government maintaining silent acquiescence. If a state collects educational funds from the United States government, and then cheats its Negro children of 75 per cent of their share, does this not prove what it would do with funds received from that same government as unemployment insurance,

If Washington has sat inactive while racial discriminations are practiced in the school system throughout the land, on the relief lists, both North and South, and at the polls in many states, is there any reason to suppose that Washington will champion the cause of the unemployed black worker when it comes to administering insurance to him? Such a supposition is optimism entirely unsupported by past precedent.

This is not merely the Negro worker's affair, even considering the racial angle. Enlightened leadership in organized labor has long since realized that a differential in wages based on race is a fatal blow at the interests of all labor. The color line in industry furnishes employers with the first starting wedge to split labor solidarity. The same thing is true of unemployment benefits. If organized labor is to have in the future what it recognizes as essential today—the wholehearted support of black workers—then the risks of unemployment for Negroes must be no greater than those for whites. Compensation for the black jobless must be equal to compensation for whites; chances of re-employment must be likewise equal.

Nazis Hold Socialists Lured into Germany Across Saar Border

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 10 (By Wireless).—Inveigled by a ruse to enter German territory, Ernst Braun, Secretary of the Young Socialists of the Saar, and an anti-fascist worker named Bartsch were seized yesterday by Nazis and thrown into the Waldmoor prison. The prisoners' mothers and two youth delegations were refused access to the victims.

It is strongly feared that they are being tortured or have been killed.

BACK MINNEAPOLIS STRIKE, COMMUNISTS URGE ALL WORKERS

Garage Men Need Support Of All Labor

Strikers Warned Against Arbitration or Craft Settlements

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—The entire labor movement must be called upon to give support to the striking garage mechanics, reads the statement of the Communist Party, Twin Cities, greeting the striking garage mechanics, now out for a week.

The Communist Party warns the workers against arbitration, against separate craft settlements, or "friendly" city officials. The statement recalls how the Farmer-Labor aldermen and others joined last summer to order machine guns and every other means of suppression against the striking truck drivers.

The Party's statement, in full, follows:

Fellow Workers, Greetings!

We congratulate you on the step you have taken to win an increase in wages and better working conditions. Garage workers are now learning what the textile workers, truck drivers and others have learned in the past, that the N. R. A. promises have been a delusion, and that if the workers are going to gain anything they will have to fight for their gains. We know that the garage workers are among the lowest paid and most intensely exploited of all toilers.

We take this opportunity to inform you that our entire membership—those who are in your ranks as strikers, those who are in the unions, in the Unemployed Council, and in other mass organizations of workers—will support the strike by all possible means. We realize that you are fighting, not only for yourselves, but that your fight is part of the struggle to raise the living standard of the entire working class. Your fight must be carried on and broadened in the consciousness that if you win it will be a victory for all workers; and that if you lose, all workers will be made to bear the consequences.

Must Not Lose

But you cannot and must not lose. Victory can be assured.

1. The entire labor movement must be called upon to give their support—with pickets, material help, and so forth. This can be accomplished by sending committees of strikers to all union and other workers' meetings to point out that if this strike is lost it will give encouragement to the Citizens' Alliance and to all employers in the Twin Cities to start wage cuts and lay-offs, longer hours of work and speed-up. The strike must be spread. All garages in the Twin Cities must be closed, without exceptions, to prevent any and all possible scab work. If it becomes necessary, other unions must be called upon to declare sympathy strikes.

2. You must struggle against separate craft settlements among the garage workers. The settlement must be for all workers, skilled and unskilled. Hold your ranks solid! The unskilled are the majority of garage workers. The emphasis must be for winning the strike demands for ALL garage workers. Every garage worker into the union.

Guard Against Arbitration

3. Guard against the arbitration trap. Experience proves that through arbitration the workers are stalled off, their ranks split, the fight weakened, and the workers' interests betrayed in the end. The results of negotiations, and even of arbitration, will depend upon the degree of militancy and the effectiveness of the strike.

4. Do not have illusions about the "friendliness" of the city officials, whether they are labeled as reactionaries or as Farmer-Labor progressives. The Farmer-Labor aldermen joined with the reactionaries to order machine guns, riot guns, tear gas bombs and clubs for use against workers. If state troops and other forces are brought in, as was done in the truck drivers' strike, they will come to break the strike, not to defend you. You can rely upon the organized mass power of the entire working class.

The Communist Party appeals to every worker, regardless of political affiliation; to every liberal, professional or small business man, into whose hands this statement may fall, to use his influence and to take energetic steps to ensure victory for the garage workers.

Fraternally yours,
DISTRICT 9, C. P. U. S. A.
213 De Soto Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Fascist Terrorists Defended by Trotsky Followers in France

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Jan. 10 (By Wireless).—Under the demagogic slogan of "Liberty for All," the Liberal League of Rights for Man, together with the Trotzkyists and the leaders of the reformist trade unions, led a campaign here today against the execution of the self-confessed counter-revolutionary terrorists who were involffived in teh murder of Sergei Kirov.

The anti-fascist Liberation Committee, headed by Henri Barbusse, launched an appeal clarifing the stern measures of the Soviet workers in the interests of the international proletariat and calling for reinforcement in the struggle of

HIS MASTER'S VOICE — by Gropper



Adolf Hitler and W. R. Hearst

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN

MR. WILLIAM R. HEARST, king of yellow journalism, has always been the most enraged enemy of the Soviet Union and the American workingclass. His press with its columns of filth has always been at the service of the enemies of the workers' fatherland. And here is the essence of capitalist "freedom of the press." One millionaire newspaper owner, because of his monopoly and control of a powerful chain of newspapers, has the freedom, day in and day out, to let loose a reactionary, vituperative stream of lying propaganda against millions of toilers.

In a Soviet America, which will be achieved despite the resistance of the combined class of Hearsts in the United States, this gentleman would have no other connection with newspapers than the right to read them. He could then read the press owned and controlled by the toiling masses, and edited by the most talented workers, intellectuals and farmers in the interest of the toilers and in closest cooperation with those who did the work of society.

What Worries Hearst

This press of Soviet America, the thought of which drives Mr. Hearst to frenzy even now, will not devote its pages to describing the underwear of princes, nor to examining the bedclothes of princesses. It will not be a press devoted to the love episodes of millionaires, their seductions, scandals and riotious society orgies. We will find nothing in this press about that salacious game of the movie stars, considered truly American by Mr. Hearst, of the weekly changing of their most beloved. No space will be found in the press of Soviet America for the fate of poor Mrs. Vanderbilt, the woman who in copious columns of Mr. Hearst's papers is conducting such a desparate fight for her child, certainly only because of her deep mother love—valued by the court at $50,000 a year.

Previous to U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union, Mr. Hearst's attacks against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, despite his daily slander, had not reached such concentrated heights as we observe now. If one follows the Hearst press, one can see that this infuriated campaign against the Soviet Union, and the American working class, started shortly after his return from Germany, and, more precisely, after his secret business negotiations with Adolph Hitler. We do not want to be unjust to Mr. Hearst and say that Hitler or the Fascist bloodhounds could not also learn from him. Sure they could learn, and they are learning. Nevertheless, it is clear that Hearst also learned a lot from Hitler and from the German Nazis.

The Editor Begins

What Hearst started immediately after his return from German was (though in a somewhat veiled form) a systematic and enthusiastic defense of the system of German Fascism. That, however, is not such an easy matter. The pogrom against the Jews, the concentration camps, the torture dungeons, the burning of the world's classics, the mutual slaughter of the beloved leaders, the brutal suppression of the workers, and of all democratic rights, stinks to high heaven. Fascism, not only in Germany but on an international scale, is becoming more and more discredited.

But in this situation Hearst sees the danger that fascism as the instrument of the American finance-capitalists, of Wall Street, against the increasing wave of dissastisfaction, strikes, growing embitterment of the workers against the whole capitalist system, can not be so easily foisted on the American people. The more so because Hearst sees at the same time that in the United States there is mounting among wider sections of the population admiration, respect and love for the Soviet Union, whose 'most inefficient" class, the workers, are building a new world while the capitalist world flounders in crisis.

An Important Question

Wider strata of the population in the United States ask themselves: "If it is possible for the government of the proletariat in 'backward' Russia to create such a remarkable new life, what could we in America, the most technically advanced country in the world, accomplish if we were to set up the dictatorship of the proletariat here; that means, the government of the workers in closest cooperation with the toiling farmers?"

So Hearst, after his visit to Hitler, resorts to the method of defending Nazi Germany and propagating his aims of fascism by developing the most vicious and heinous attack against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States. This campaign reached a "high" point—though not yet the highest point because there is no limit for yellow journalism in any field of slander and lies—in connection with the assassination of our Comrade Sergei Kirov.

The whole essense of Hearst's wild lying attacks against the Soviet Union consists in attempting to discredit the ripening idea in more and more workers' minds of the necessity of a workers' government in the capitalist countries. And by his special means and in his own specialized way Hearst advances the aims of Fascism in the United States.

Is Fascist Agent

Hearst is the voluntary agent for Hitler in America. He is a little more cautious than crude Spanknoebis. But he has already answered the question now being solved more and more in the same way in the minds of the rich bankers and owners of the big trusts: how to find a way out of the crisis. And that answer is: "Hitler shows us the way. Many things we know ourselves, as we prove by our suppression of the Negroes, by our brutal terror in strikes, and by the efficiency of our yellow press. But from Hitler we can still learn a lot."

This is the sense of his campaign. It is the beginning of a huge elementary school for the introduction and popularization of Fascism and Fascist methods in the most extensive manner possible. Indeed Mr. Hearst did not waste his time in Germany!

That Hearst received support in this campaign from forces who would vehemently deny all connections with this magnate of yellow journalism is another question that needs some investigation. Let's take the liberals of the "Nation" and "New Republic." These good people are always so liberal that at every critical moment, although they do not like it and protest against it in the most liberal manner, find themselves flying as the tail of the kit of reaction. What high and optimistic notes did they sing about the New Deal, and about the "new life," and the "new order," and by this means objectively they aided Roosevelt to befuddle and finally betray the masses. Today, it is true, they are showing a little liberal disappointment in the turn of affairs. How anxiously, against the interests of the Scottsboro boys, did tney jump into the criminal lawyer Liebowitz's campaign against the International Labor Defense. Today, even the not-so-liberal Supreme Court has again taught them a lesson.

Encouraged Rotten Liberals

And when the white-guardist assassins, spies, saboteurs and wreckers were shot by the Soviet state, which was created only because the Bolsheviks were not liberal with the counter-revolutionists as were the German Socialist leaders, and the Otto Bauers in Austria, and the Spanish Socialists after the overthrow of King Alfonso—the liberals shed their copious tears for the assassins and not for the slain Kirov. And the unexampled vicious attacks of Hearst against the Soviet Union at the present time were especially encouraged by the attitude of liberals of this kind.

The yellow social-fascists around the "Forward," who are distinguished from Noske, Ebert, Severing and Schedeman only because they have not yet had the chance to play the same role on a grander scale in America, bring plenty of grist to the Hearst anti-Soviet mill. What do these people bother about the fact that in the United Sates, as in Germany, the workers may have to pay the bill.

There still remains what is commonly known as the Workers Party of America, this combination of the flying reactionary Dutchman, Muste, and the leaderless generals of Cannon. If Hearst has not thought up the idea of financing this group (how many agents he has among them will be found out later) it is only because they voluntarily, in their own particular style, carry out the purposes of Mr. Hearst's general campaign of villification against the fortress of the world proletarian revolution, the Soviet Union.

Bandits Offer Pretext To Japanese Forces For War Maneuver

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—Bands organized by Japanese agents in Manchuria are continuing to penetrate into the demilitarized zone, burning and pillaging villages in order to give the Japanese a pretext for concentrating their forces in the region of the Great Wall, it is reported here.

Japanese authorities in Manchuria are continuing to round up arms, particularly among the peasants in Jehol and Hopei, north of the Great Wall. The peasants have been ordered to surrender, under threat of severe punishment, not only firearms but all manner of

AUTO PAYROLLS DROP

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Total payrolls in the automobile industry of Michigan during the month of November declined .6 per cent from October, at a time when employment was increasing one-half of one per cent.

This is revealed by the latest statistics of the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. The decline in payrolls can be attributed to the wage cuts which have been introduced in most plants. The statistics also show that average weekly wages in the transportation equipment industry (with the exception of a few hundred, this consists entirely of auto workers) declined even more—8 per cent—in the same period.

The statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry also reveal a decline in real wages during the

Nazis Will Substitute Military Zone System For Reich Divisions

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A long-contemplated war maneuver will be put into effect by the fascist administration on Jan. 30—when the all-Nazi Reichstag meets, it was announced today. All Germany will be divided into twenty districts or territories with a population of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 each, in place of the old monarchic or state boundaries.

This military-mobilization move dovetails with the allocation of large Reichswehr units.

This move, largely actuated by Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, has infuriated Premier of Prussia Goering, it was reported

Many Cities Will Conduct Lenin Rallies

Week-End to See Meetings in New Jersey and Middle West

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—New Jersey youth will commemorate the deaths of the three outstanding leaders of the international struggle against war and fascism by holding a series of anti-war and anti-fascist demonstrations in the most important cities of New Jersey. The largest of these meetings will take place in Newark Friday at 8 p.m. at Kreuger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Avenue.

On the program for the evening are William O'Donnell, colorful leader of the Seabrook Farm strike last summer, recently released from jail as a result of a hunger strike which he conducted against his imprisonment; Mac Weiss, editor of the Young Worker and member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League, and a rich program of entertainment, including the Harlem Young Liberators, the Jack London Theatre, the Rebel Dancers and others. There will be dancing after the meeting. Frank Carlson, District Organizer in New Jersey will act as chairman. One of the largest meetings will be in Trenton where three former section organizers will act as speakers. These are I. Murphy, Ann Barton and Frank Carlson.

Other meetings will be held at:

Bayonne, 10 West 22nd Street, Sunday.

Paterson, 682 Rivers Street, Saturday, Jan. 26. Speaker, Frank Carlson.

Trenton, Jan. 18, Hungarian Hall, Genessee and Hudson Streets. Speakers—Frank Carlson, Ann Barton, I. Murphy.

Passaic, Saturday, Jan. 12, at 686 Main Street. Speaker to be announced.

As a means of popularizing the meetings, the New Jersey District is distributing 25,000 copies of its recruiting pamphlet with the ads for the various localities on the back cover.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—William Weinstone, District Secretary of the Communist Party will address the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting to be held here on Sunday at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St. at 7 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Communist League. Following the mass meeting there will be dancing with the music being provided by a ten-piece orchestra.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—A Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Youth Memorial Meeting under the auspices of the Young Communist League will be held here on Saturday. The affair will be held at the Workers Cultural Center, 1229 Logan Avenue North, starting at 8 p.m. A varied program of musical selections, skits, speeches, to be followed by dancing has been arranged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Frank Mucci, Communist, Village Board member of Taylor Springs, one of the acquitted defendants in the Hillsboro Criminal Syndicalist case, has been invited to speak at the Chicago Lenin memorial meeting on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 7:30 p.m. at the Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue.

The Chicago working class will celebrate the partial victory of the Hillsboro case and will mobilize its strength to wipe out the criminal syndicalist law in Illinois, to defeat the fascist propaganda of Hearst and other counter-revolutionary organizations, and will mobilize the working class to struggle against war and fascism.

Workers in the stockyards, railroads, International Harvester, Western Electric, members of the American Federation of Labor, of the Socialist Party have been urged to come to the Lenin Memorial Meeting which will at the same time be an election rally at which Bob Minor, member of the Central Committee; Karl Lockner, candidate of the Communist Party for Mayor of Chicago, and Claude Lightfoot, Negro leader of the Young Communist League, will be among the speakers.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Plans for the Lenin Memorial Meeting here Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at the Central Auditorium, 225 W. Boardman Street, include the ordering of 2,000 copies of the Special Lenin edition of the Daily Worker for sale at mill gates and by house to house canvassing in Youngstown and the small steel towns in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys.

3,000 at Mass Funeral Of Woman in Seattle

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10.—Three thousand workers marched behind the body of Mrs. Lena Dans last Sunday in a mighty protest demonstration against the relief and home loan policies which had caused this worker to commit suicide. Mrs. Dans, owner of a small mortgage-burdened home, had been refused unemployment relief on the grounds that she was a home owner. She had also been denied a loan by the local home loan bureau, set up following Roosevelt's demagogic promises of relief to small home owners.

The mass funeral and demonstration was arranged by the Unemployed Citizen League. An honor guard of men and women marched directly behind the hearse to the demonstration, which was addressed by Rev. Thomas Edmonds, George Bradley, organizer of the unemployed; Hanson, of the Common-

Release of Hillsboro 14 Reveals Growing Power Of Fight on Fascism

Illinois Courts Fearing to Bring Issues of Trial into Open Retreated Steadily as Mass Pressure for Defendants Grew

By John Adams
(One of the Hillsboro Defendants)

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The court house in this little county seat of 4,000 was the scene Monday of one of the most heartening signs of the ability of the united ranks of the working class to smash through the incipient fascist attacks by American capitalism. The prosecution in the person of State's Attorney Hall, hid for an hour and a half after the opening of court, while hundreds of workers packed the courtroom to the consternation of the vigilantes who comprised the first two jury panels.

The 14 defendants, arrested in connection with relief struggles this past spring, which had uncovered the conspiracy of the county officials to rob the relief funds wholesale, were informed by their attorneys that the prosecution was desirous of making an "offer."

The prosecutor asked if five of the defendants would accept one year in prison on a minor charge, in return for dismissal of the treason charge and release of the remainder on one year parole. This offer was, of course, rejected, and the defense demanded that the trial proceed.

Send Wire to Roosevelt

Another hour of waiting. A defendant addresses the waiting workers and a telegram to President Roosevelt is adopted, demanding the passage of the Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance, and also protesting against the increasing use of the courts to frame militant workers.

And a tremendous roar of "Aye," that made the sheriff's force hastily vacate the courtroom, and sent Assistant State's Attorney Dennis scurrying to Judge Paul McWilliams, hollering, "Judge, they are taking possession of the court room. Judge, do you know that it is absolute contempt of court?"

Following the vote, the prosecution sent word of another "offer." Would the local defendants agree to the two "outsiders," John Adams and Jan Wittenber of Chicago, getting one year terms and the rest freed? The defendants indignantly rejected this second "offer."

Back in the court room, the number of workers increased steadily. Rumors spread by the prosecution of expected riots, etc., had failed in their purpose of intimidating the workers.

A report was made to the assembled workers on the two offers from the prosecution, and their rejection by the defendants. The decision of the defendants was upheld with vociferous cheering.

Second "Offer" Made

The prosecuting attorney still had not actually entered the court room. Another "offer" was sent in to the defendants. Instead of a trial, the court was taking on the aspect of a market place.

"I wonder if Hall (the prosecutor) has a peddler's license?" remarked one newspaper correspondent.

The latest offer, reflecting the fear that the fascist forces felt in the face of the support of the defense by the powerful locals of the Progressive Miners of America, Socialist Party locals, etc., effected over the heads of their respective leadership, was for a nine months parole for all the defendants.

This third "offer" was accepted because the defense realized that the pressure of the working class had triumphed over the forces of fascist reaction. The "parole" measure was accepted for what it was: a face saving gesture by the prosecution. The fascist forces were in retreat.

The defense and the assembled workers realized the nature of the victory. The treason code that was to have been used in a sweeping attack on workers' organizations all over the State was defeated. The prosecution, the capitalist state, had shown that it was afraid to defend its terrorist basis of existence in open forum before the toiling population.

Back in the courtroom the defense waived jury trial and pleaded not guilty to a conspiracy charge of holding a demonstration without a permit. The judge droned out a face saying patriotic speech.

The audience sat quietly. As the judge spoke, the faces of the working class men and women, miners and others, began to brighten. They understood. The victory was their's. They began to walk out of the courtroom and while the judge droned on, voices singing "Bandiera Rosa," echoed in through the windows of the courtroom.

Workers Vow Fight to Free Phil Frankfeld

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—A letter, pledging to continue the fight for their release was sent to Phil Frankfeld and Dan Benning, two imprisoned leaders in the fight for unemployment relief and social insurance, by nearly 100 delegates elected by scores of organizations in this district to the National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance. The letter follows:

"Phil Frankfeld and Dan Benning,
"Allegheny County Workhouse,
"Blawnox, Pa.

"We, the undersigned delegates from Western Pennsylvania to the National Congress on Social Insurance, wish to send you our very best wishes and to remind you that we have not forgotten you nor the part which you so bravely and effectively took in the working class struggle. We are sending you this letter as we are about to depart for Washington. We assure you that we will do all we can to secure your early release and to make it possible for you again to take your place in the struggle."

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS — Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 26, 1935. The Freiheit Gesangs Farein has this date for its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.

Only Showing in South Phila. A sound picture showing the life and struggles of Ernst Thaelmann. Also anti-fascist struggles in U.S., France, England. Friday, Jan. 11, 8 p.m. at 1208 Tasker St. Adm. 25c.

Lenin—His Life and Work. Lecture by A. W. Mills, C.P. organizer, at Park Manor Workers Club, 32nd and Montgomery Ave., Friday, Jan. 11, 8 p.m. Also Drama Studio Group. Freiheit Gesang. Harmonica Band. Adm. 10c.

Sunday night Forum, Workers School, 908 Chestnut St., George Morris, editor Western Worker during general strike, speaks on "The San Francisco Strike," 8 p.m. sharp. Subs. 25c.

Chicago, Ill.

First Chicago League of Workers Theatre, New Theatre Nite, Saturday, Jan. 12, 8:30 p.m. at John Reed Club, 305 S. State St.

Pearl M. Hart, Public Defender, will lecture at Chicago Pen and Hammer Forum, Sunday evening, Jan. 13, 8 p.m. at 20 East Ontario St., on the subject: "Police and Prostitutes." Adm. 15c.

Boston, Mass.

Housewarming by Vanguard Dance School, Sat., Jan. 12, 8 p.m., 18 Truro St., Back Bay Station. Adm. 15c. Entertainment, Refreshments, Mass Folk Dancing.

Meriden, Conn.

Performance and Dance at Horrigon Hall, 87 Camp St., Sat., Jan. 12, 7 p.m. Dancing. Come and have a fine time.

— CLEVELAND, OHIO —

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JUBILEE CONCERT
and
COSTUME BALL
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13
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● DANCING ALL EVENING ●
Admission 25c

Local Relief Needs Ignored In Washington

All 'Unemployables' Face Starvation; One-Sixth Live on Aid Lists

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—With approximately one person out of every six living here on the relief lists, the Federal Budget Bureau and Congress have refused outright to allocate an appropriation of $3,000,000 for relief during the current year, a figure sought by the relief officials. In accordance with the recent announcement of Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that all unemployables—the sick, the aged, the halt and the blind—will be cut off the Federal relief lists by Feb. 1 (a statement which received the blessings of Roosevelt last Friday), 5,000 "unemployables" will be dropped from the relief rolls.

Although relief here is directly under the administration through the appointment of the three commissioners who govern here, these 5,000 invalided destitute of the nation's capital will not be exempted from the Roosevelt relief slashing program.

In fact, preparations for such a slash have already been made, and the relief slashing machine is ready to function.

Although accurate figures for relief in December are not yet available, approximately 20,906 families are on the rolls. By far the most of these are Negro domestic workers, who have been hardest hit by six years of crisis. The figure roughly represents about one person out of every six inhabitants—an inordinate amount when one considers the tremendous number of office holders and governmental employes in the District of Columbia. In the working class districts of Washington, which alone can give a picture of the depth of destitution on the very doorstep of the Roosevelt New Deal, those on the relief lists often reach 50 per cent of the population.

Workers Pick 3 Candidates In Decatur

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 10.—A candidate for Mayor, Arthur Jay, Communist, and two for Commissioners, William Covell, Communist, and Russell Patterson of the Unemployment Council have been chosen to run on a workers, ticket here in the February elections.

The workers are not able to run on a Communist ticket since they have the non-partisan shell game established here, but a thirteen-point program has been worked out—higher relief; clearing slums; building of workers' homes, parks, recreation centers; free water for the unemployed; abolition of the sales tax; tax on incomes above $5,000; for the right to organize and strike; against fascism and war; for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism law; for the defense of the Soviet Union—which should rally the support of the workers.

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DAILY WORKER - 50 E. 13th St., New York

Ships' Crews Take Militant Action to Improve Conditions

IRT Company Union Delegates Receive Non-Confidence Vote

Majority of Brotherhood Local Declares Solidarity With Transport Workers Union

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Last Friday night at the regular monthly meeting of Local One (148th St. shop) of the Brotherhood of I. R. T. Employes, the workers voted non-confidence in the local delegates and allied themselves openly with the Transport Workers Union.

The trouble started when the new agreement was read off to the men. It is, a clause states, that the men will no longer be compelled to join any other union that they may choose. While the following clause states that any man not abiding by the rules and regulations of the Brotherhood Constitution is liable to dismissal from the company.

When asked to explain this contradiction, one of the delegates, P. Casey, stated that the men do not have to belong to the Brotherhood, but he personally advised them to belong for their own good. Asked by the men if this was a threat, he became confused and could not answer for awhile. Then he blurted out that if any workers are suspended for being caught smoking or eating during working hours, the Brotherhood certainly won't fight their case with the company if they are not members. The President of the local, H. Connors, ended the argument by saying that he personally guarantees the men that they will not be discriminated against if they join any other union.

The delegates then brought up the dissatisfaction in some of the departments with the new hours which went into effect on Jan. 2. Since the adopting of the eight-hour day, most of the departments which started work at 7 a.m. were allowed to start at 8 a.m., while some 250 to 300 men were still forced to come in at 7 a.m. This formed a stagger system, which together with the placing of work checkers in the various departments in the past two weeks, has established a vicious speed-up system, by which the company can get nine hours work in eight hours from the men.

The delegates suggested that they could remedy their dissatisfaction if some of the other workers would be willing to change their hours a bit. (Thus, still maintaining the stagger system.) On this the delegates were told that if they had represented the men properly, and not signed the new agreement in its present form, as the men requested, they (the delegates) would not have to worry about hour difficulties now. (The workers' demand was for the return of the ten per cent cut and a 40-hour week without a reduction in weekly pay.) The delegates thought this answer unjust. They said they had been running themselves ragged for the past few days, trying to straighten things out for the men. On this they were told that it was about time they did something besides walk around the shop.

Right after this, a proposal to vote non-confidence in the delegates was put on the floor by a worker. The president of the local refused to put this to a vote. He gave up his chair, thus forcing a vote through as to whether or not the chair was supported by the men. Of course, the men did not uphold the decision of the chair. The president was forced to allow the vote to go through. Local One unanimously voted non-confidence in the delegates.

The men then tried to suspend the constitution for the remainder of the meeting. This also was refused by the chair. At this point the workers were so aroused that various speakers stood up and denounced the delegates as a bunch of misrepresentatives.

One of the delegates tried to brand a worker as a sucker. This worker threw back the slur, and then openly declared himself and the majority of those present as members of the Transport Workers Union. He also told the delegates that 80 per cent of the workers in the shop were behind the Transport Workers Union and that they, the delegates, were no better off than the workers. The job of a delegate was no more secure than that of the workers, therefore it is advisable for the delegates to go with the majority. To this the delegates had no answer. The meeting adjourned.

$111 Longshoremen's Average Pay for 1934

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NORFOLK, Va.—Local 978 of the I. L. A. has just made a check on what was earned by each man belonging to the local during the past year.

Figures show that $111.05 was earned per man for the year of 1934. Out of this wage $24 was paid per man to the local for dues and assessments, leaving a grand total of $97.05 for a man to feed a family on for a year.

Formerly there were grafters at the head of this local who stole $5,000 from the local. These were expelled from the local and leaders from the rank and file were put in their places. Ryan, the international head of the I. L. A., protested against the longshoremen's attempts to run them off the docks, but never did a thing about the $5,000 that they had stolen from the local.

The Waterfront Council of the I. L. A. revoked the charter of Local 978, but mass pressure from the longshoremen won it back.

Seamen Block Forced Labor Relief Plans

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The following happened the day before Christmas when the relief fakers were trying to put forced labor over on the seamen.

An elected committee of three seamen, together with the restaurant owners, went to the Relief Bureau to protest the cutting down of the meals. They were met by Mary Judy's (a relief faker) committee which consisted of the Chief of Police, the City Manager, and a riot squad which was concealed in and outside of the room.

After much discussion, Judy stated that the money alloted for relief was exhausted.

The Chief of Police stated that when he was down in Florida he was eating fifteen-cent meals. After a little more arguing back and forth, one of the restaurant owners, who plays ball with the police, agreed to feed the seamen at fifteen cents a meal, thinking that he would get all the seamen in his place by feeding them on soap. But the stage was set in case this petty business guy weakened, so the other business people also agreed to the five-cent cut.

The City Manager stated that he himself had gone to the trouble of having Seamen's Relief here in Newport News. We, the seamen, and also the citizens of Newport News know that the City Manager was opposed to any seamen's relief, and know that the relief was established through a hard fight and many trips to Washington by the seamen.

So, the credit goes to the seamen, not to the City Manager. The seamen here have stopped the question of forced labor for the time being. Still, the seamen are organizing so that any attempt that is made by the relief fakers to put over the forced labor plan can be stopped.

Act Despite No-Strike Clause Of I.S.U. Pact with Shipowners

Refuse to Work Until They Receive Better Food

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Merchant and Miners' Steamship Company is not a party to the agreement which was signed on Dec. 21, 1934, by and between the officials of the International Seamen's Union of America and the Seagoing Personnel Committee of Atlantic and Gulf Shipowners, but they are trying to take advantage of Paragraph (b), Section 1, of the agreement, which denies ships' crews the rights to strike for betterment of their conditions, etc., etc.



The validity of Paragraph (b) of the agreement was tested last Saturday in Philadelphia, but failed to be practical, when the crews of two ships owned by the Merchant and Miners' Company, the S. S. Volusia and S. S. Providence, threatened to strike unless they were served better food.

The trouble started Saturday morning during breakfast. "The grub was so rotten," said one of the firemen, "that we refused to turn to until we got something fit to eat. We asked the bos'un, an ex-I. S. U. delegate, to go up to the bridge and lodge our complaint; that we would back him up. When he hesitated to act as our spokesman we decided to go up in a body. This we did, and believe me we got action!"

"The mate told us that all grievances and disputes would have to be adjusted by the 'Mediation and Conciliation Board,' and that he would make a note of our trouble. We then told him that we had no confidence in 'Mr. Olander's Board,' nor were we going to wait for the decision of his board; that if we didn't get a decent breakfast immediately we would strike both ships and put a strong picket line around them.

"This is when the mate began to consider the situation as serious. He not only realized our UNITY, but also our determination to fight for our rights; that a strike was approaching." "Very well," answered the mate, "I will go down and see what I can do."

"The mate came down to the mess-room and ordered another breakfast for us. In about a half hour we were served with ham and eggs."

"And this is not all," interrupted one of the sailors, "we have plenty of grievances to settle. The mattresses on our bunks are walking away with bed-bugs and there is no sanitary system in the toilets. At times the odor in the fo'c'sle is unbearable. If the company can't find a remedy for these conditions we'll see what a little strike action will bring."

Both these ships were involved in this dispute because the stewards' department of the S. S. Volusia has been laid off until the ship is ready to sail, and the crews of the two ships are being fed aboard the Providence.

When the merging of the two unions was mentioned, the crews of these ships showed their approval of the idea by signing the Merger Petition. Of the many favorable remarks, this is used for its logic. "That's what we should do, all get into one union and strike until our demands are granted to the satisfaction of the seamen."

I. S. U. Crew Praises Efforts of M.W.I.U.

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The S.S. Mangore, of the Ore Steamship Company (Bethlehem Steel subsidiary) was visited by a delegate of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Newport News.

The crew of the ship belongs to the International Seamen's Union. They were compelled to join the I. S. U. under threat of being fired. Many of them praised the changes the M. W. I. U. made last spring on these ships. These changes consisted of changing the tin dishes into China, forcing repairs in the washrooms, improving the food, forcing an increase in wages and improving conditions generally.

These men know what can be accomplished under rank and file leadership. They are going to see to it that they get it in the I. S. U. As a start they have sent a vigorous protest telegram to Olander against the agreement signed by him with the shipowners.

M. W. I. U. Local Helps Fight of Greek Seamen

By a Maine Worker Correspondent

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The other day there was a Greek ship in this port whose crew all belonged to the I. S. H. There was a strong ship's committee on the ship.

The conditions of the ship were unbearable. They had been away from their home port for two years. Three men had been sick for months and the captain had refused them a doctor's care. One comrade that was sick aboard the ship had been without food for eight days, the captain having cut him off, saying that he was lying down on the job. This comrade was sick and unable to work.

They were waiting for this ship to hit a port where they could get support and strike there. As soon as they saw the hall in Newport News with I. S. H. on its window, they came in to ask us for help, which we gave.

We got them in touch with a lawyer who knew the laws, and, together with the threat of strike, they made the captain get a doctor for the sick men, and a steamboat inspector.

By some law or other they made the captain pay these men off. There were six altogether, and the ship was out in the stream without a crew. Since then the ship got a crew from somewhere and sailed for South America.

The ship was so bad that these comrades did not want to go back after they had gotten what they wanted. The ship was forced to raise the wages to get a crew to take her out.

We have also gotten these men on relief here, and, from reports, they have been given sixty days to stay in the country. There are many Greek ships that come in this port, as well as German and Spanish ships. On all of these vessels we find members of the I. S. H. The thing we need here is Greek, Spanish and German literature.

Letters of 'Daily' Agents To Be Printed

As one of the features of the present circulation drive, the Daily Worker will publish letters from Red Builders, canvassers, carriers, subscription getters and other sellers of the Daily Worker.

These letters should tell the problems and experiences of those who sell the "Daily." They should relate their difficulties in selling the paper, as well as their successes — and the effective methods used. They should give experiences in selling the paper to Socialists, A. F. of L. members, women, Negro workers, white-collar and professional workers—before factories, at union meetings, on street corners, at mass meetings, in the homes.

Daily Worker sellers—send us your letters!

NOTE

We publish every Friday letters from workers in the transportation and communication industries; marine, railroad, trucking, traction, telegraph, telephone, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Asthma

O. P. writes: "I am a man of 42 years, married, and employed in a grocery store. Since childhood I have suffered with heavy breathing, but for the last four or five years I have had constant, severe asthmatic spasms. I am always irritable, miserable and discontented—no ambition whatsoever.

"Comrade doctors, what do you advise? Do you think that the climate of some warm, dry country, Arizona, for instance, would help me? Or would you recommend a specialist? I personally am quite sure that all my troubles are caused by foods, because when I fast a while I don't get attacks. Would you please help me in my predicament?"

* * *

Our Reply

The attacks that you describe seem to be attacks of asthma. Asthma is not a single, clear-cut disease like typhoid fever. It is a symptom that occurs in many diseases, such as heart and kidney diseases, tumors and infections of the bronchial tubes, etc.

The most common type of asthma is called bronchial asthma and this disease occurs only in certain individuals. These individuals are born with a tendency to become "sensitive" to many substances. There are hundreds of such substances, ranging from the wheat in bread to the dandruff in horses' hair.

These sensitive individuals will get attacks when exposed to one or several of these substances. At one period of life, the substance may be a food, or at another it may be the feathers in a pillow. In other words, an individual who is born "sensitive" or is scientifically called "allurgic," retains the sensitivity throughout the greater part of his life. In many cases the sensitivity is lost after the age of fifty, but until then he will be susceptible to attacks of asthma.

The proper treatment of an individual with asthma can be arrived at only through verification of lack of disease of the heart, kidneys, bronchial tubes and nasal sinuses, taking a very detailed history of the symptoms and execution of skin tests by a specialist. The careful history and skin tests will determine what substances in the food or environment of the patient are responsible for the attacks. The substances are then eliminated from the diet or environment or if that is impossible, the patient is vaccinated against the guilty substances.

Your attacks are apparently caused by sensitivity to certain foods, since you improved when you received injections at the clinic or when you starved yourself. You should have been told, however, that skin injections alone are unsatisfactory. The tests should only be used to find out what foods you are "sensitive" or "allurgic" to. These foods should then be eliminated from the diet and the attacks will cease. Unfortunately a sensitive individual will usually show skin reactions to a great many foods that are generally necessary for a well-balanced diet.

The best procedure, therefore, is to place the patient on what is known as an "elimination diet." A very strict diet is ordered under a doctor's supervision in which all foods likely to cause an attack are eliminated. This will cause relief of symptoms. Then one food after another is added to the diet. The particular food responsible for the attacks will in this way be discovered. It is then eliminated from the diet and the patient will no longer get attacks.

You can understand, therefore that cases of asthma due to sensitivity to food will not be helped much by going to another climate such as Arizona. Such cases require careful study and individual treatment by a specialist. You have not received such treatment at the clinic you are now attending, which we believe, is the fault of the particular clinic. You will probably get more adequate treatment at special "asthma" clinics.

Show your determination to support the Daily Worker against the efforts to suppress it. Send your greeting on its Eleventh Anniversary! Get your friends and shopmates to become regular readers!

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Now Work Begins

THE delegates are all back by now from the Unemployment and Social Insurance Congress — and now the work really begins. The widest united front must be forged on the basis of struggle for common needs.

Women who attended the women's sub-session, must lead in their communities, in drawing women into the fight for the needs of the unemployed.

* * *

TWO items show us how bitter are those needs. In New York City, the N. Y. Times tells us, the clocks bonged in another year. And a short space of time afterward, at the Bellevue Hospital, three babies were born. The first three babies of the year in that hospital, all had jobless fathers!

There are mothers, like the mothers of these babies, all over the country who must be reached and drawn into the actions that will take place all over the country growing out of this Unemployment Congress. The discussions at the sub-session on a mother's Bill of Rights, for unemployment insurance and relief for women, for the repealing of the anti-birth control laws, and the establishment of free birth control clinics for unemployed women, for maternity insurance — were watched by many women not present at the Congress. The day the Congress opened, although no campaign had been laid down, and only discussion called for—a petition list came to the Daily Worker, from a conservative women's lodge. It came, filled with signatures, saying "We, the undersigned members of the above organization, endorse the Mothers' Rights Bill." These are things showing how vitally necessary to women is such organized action as was laid down in the Congress.

* * *

THE other item comes from Labor Research Economic Notes for December, 1934. We are told that "retail food prices are still 28 per cent and retail clothing prices about 27 per cent higher than at the beginning of the New Deal. Roosevelt declares that he expects the cost of living to continue rising . . ."

* * *

THE "Working Woman" announces a subscription drive for 1,500 new subscriptions by April 1st. Anyone who receives the highest number over 200 yearly subscriptions, may have a political prize, or a housewifely one. The prize is a choice of Lenin's works, or cast aluminum cooking pots, two of them guaranteed for long wear. Anyone who sends in ten new yearly subscriptions, may have a free sub for herself, or have her sub renewed. Also, if you want to boost one person for the Grand Prize, you can have all your subscriptions credited to that person.

At the same time the "Working Woman" asks for greetings to the magazine, for March 8, International Women's Day. "The Working Woman needs a reserve fund of $200. As the price is to remain at 50 cents a year and 5 cents a copy." The January issue of the organizations and individuals—send in your greetings now! For contributions of one dollar and over, your name will be printed, but even a small amount is useful!" They want that $200 in greetings by February 20th.

Certainly this magazine deserves every woman's support. It has steadily improved, and reaches many women who are new to working-class struggle. All class-conscious women should help it grow, by helping build the reserve fund, by popularizing it among their friends, and by getting to work to get subs.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2150 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 4¾ yards 39-inch fabric and ⅛ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send **SIXTEEN CENTS** (16c) which includes 1 cent to cover New York City Sales Tax, in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number, **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th

Letters from Our Readers

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

FRONT PAGE FOR "A SPEECH IN EVERY POT"

Los Angeles, Calif.

Comrade Editor:

Burck's cartoon, "A Speech in Every Pot," published in the "Daily" of Jan. 9, could be re-run to good advantage on the front page—immediately, because it is very timely after the Unemployed Congress in Washington. The cartoon placed on the upper part of the front page directly below the headlines would sell more papers and get more non-readers interested in the Daily Worker than the headlines of the Jan. 9 issue: "Councils Get Hunger March Plan," and "Conference Is Called On Scottsboro."

I don't know whether there are any technical rules against it, but I do know that the Hearst paper in L. A. has bought off one of the institutions of the L. A. Times, their front page cartoonist, and if Hearst can learn technique from the L. A. Times, why not the Daily Worker?

You will pardon my getting sore, but every time I see a brilliant Burck cartoon that would catch the eye of thousands in one stroke, tucked away on the back page, I can't help getting indigestion even when I haven't had breakfast.

S. L. M.

RED BUILDER FOR THE TAXI DRIVERS NEEDED

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

As a result of the last two struggles put up by the taxi cab drivers of New York City, many drivers have learned that the Daily Worker is the only paper that published the truth about their strikes.

They already know that the capitalist press only lies and distorts the truth. This is evidenced by their shouting the slogans, "Boycott the News and the Mirror," at their demonstration at City Hall during the strike.

Nevertheless many of these drivers still continue to read capitalist papers only because the Daily Worker is not brought before them.

At 23rd Street and the East River, the Parmelee Garage is located, to which belonged some of the most militant group of workers during the strike. We feel sure that if a Red Builder is placed there he will meet with a fairly good response.

DRIVER, 23RD ST. GARAGE.

ELEVEN HUNDRED VOTERS FOR H. R. 2827 IN TIFFIN

Tiffin Ohio.

Comrade Editor:

In spite of counter-revolutionary efforts made by certain elements in the Unemployed League to discredit the Congress for Unemployment Insurance in Washington, the workers of Tiffin and surrounding territory have signed more than eleven hundred ballots, a large number of which should already have been received by the Daily Worker.

This proves conclusively that the rank and file workers are not being led by these reactionary misleaders, and we will show them up in their true colors.

In Roosevelt's new relief set-up, anyone who is not eligible for cannon fodder does not get the starvation relief furnished by the government. Does it take anything more to awaken the sleeping tiger in the workers so they will roar with fury if the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is not passed?

Here's for putting unemployment insurance over the top. Workers, it is your bill, and you must fight for its passage.

H. H.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY ON WHICH SIDE?

Duluth, Minn.

Comrade Editor:

To a Federal Civil Service employee all political activity is taboo. Even though an ex-serviceman, a ruling of the Civil Service Commission (as reported in the capitalist press) forbids anyone in government employ from writing or acting either for or against the Veterans Adjusted Compensation certificate payments.

I've been told by "old timers" in the bureau (of fisheries) that "you don't want to talk socialism in the Bureau." You must just "obey and say nothing."

I can't see the Workers' Bill passed in a capitalist Congress, but it's "right" and we should fight for it.

P. S.

HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

Name ..... Street .....

City ..... State .....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

U.T.A. Offers Way Out, Says Telegraph Worker

What Aid Can 'Daily' Give? Asks Worker

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I never bought a copy of your paper yet. Several times someone either mailed or placed on my desk a copy in which they marked off correspondence supposedly from telegraph workers. I read the first one or two indifferently. True, they had the "goods" but the fact they were in a red newspaper killed their merits.

Since then I heard rumors of an independent union being organized. Then leaflets were distributed calling for a mass meeting. Most of us did not attend because we thought you reds were behind it and also because we were afraid of resulting discrimination.

Conditions are getting worse. I and most of my fellow workers are convinced that our official union, which may be backed by the company, cannot or will not help us. We must organize or join a strong union. You reds are supposed to be fighters for workers' rights. I believe you are sincere.

However, your correspondence page is indefinite and vague. It does not tell us what to do and how to go about it. The letters are fine, but mean nothing unless they lead us somewhere. We are not afraid of the reds as we can take care of ourselves. We would unite with the devil if it means better conditions. What help can you give us?

* * *

Editor's Note: The adjoining letter contains an excellent answer to this worker. Before the telegraph workers can make any real steps in the direction of improving their conditions, they must have a strong organization of their own to lead them. This organization, in our opinion, is the United Telegraphers of America, 63 Park Row, New York City. Our help consists in bringing before the workers the necessity of organizing and pointing out to them along what channels their organization must travel. We urge this worker to get in touch with the U. T. A. and help build it into an organization capable of defending the interests of

Has Program of Struggle Against Merger, Layoffs and Wage Cuts

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Who are these people distributing circulars at 60 Hudson Street calling for a mass meeting to protest against the merger, to protest against speed-up and wage cuts? Reds, Communists, agitators!

My supervisor on the 19th floor of the teletype told me that he had attended one of the meetings and it was "just a bunch of reds trying to stir up trouble." It was then that I became interested, and took a chance on losing my job just to find out what was behind this organization.

Again, a few innocent looking girls were handing out circulars calling all telegraph workers to a meeting of the United Telegraphers of America, 63 Park Row, where a full report of the proceedings at the Federal Communication Hearing would be given by a delegate who had just returned from Washington, D. C. I had already read an article in the New York Times, dated Dec. 5, 1934, giving a brief report of labor representatives. Even through this scant article, I saw that the only representative labor had at this hearing was the United Telegraphers of America.

Now, it seems that I get an opportunity to hear these same representatives in person and nothing is going to stop me. I hurriedly walked to the old World Building, looked around to see if I knew anyone and then straight into the meeting of the United Telegraphers of America.

Familiar Faces

There I saw quite a few familiar faces and was completely overwhelmed to see those who were furloughed just a few weeks ago. What, is this organization for the unemployed operators, too? I asked. The A.W.U.E. doesn't take them. I readily found out that the U. T. A. was a bona fide workers' organization for both employed and unemployed workers in the telegraph industry. It is the only organization in existence fighting company unionism as represented by the A. W.U.E., and managers' meetings in the Postal Telegraph Company.

During the evening there was a guest speaker whose subject was ance, which I found very interesting, knowing that I may be forced into the army of the unemployed workers very shortly.

Program for Workers

We next heard from the President of the U.T.A., who first read the statement as presented by him at the hearing in which there were the following recommendations to protect labor:

1.—The right of all communication workers to join a union of their own choosing.

2.—A 30-Hour, 5-day week without reduction in pay. Vacation with full pay.

3.—Increase in wages of all communication workers so that the minimum of one company does not become the maximum in the new unified system.

4.—The elimination of speed-up, even distribution of work, no operator to handle more than 45 messages per hour.

5.—Enactment of a Federal Law for Social and Unemployment Insurance, such as the Lundeen Bill HR 7598 (now HR 2827).

He vigorously protested against a merger which would result in mass unemployment and the further lowering of working conditions under such a monopoly. He explained how we would be forced into a company union like the A. W.U.E. and how the employers would have the courage and privilege to reduce the labor force more than 40 per cent of what it is at present. He also gave some startling figures on the income of wire companies and how economic savings would come solely from reduction in personnel.

After this delegate completed his report, the chairman gave an interesting talk on the principles of the U.T.A. and what it stands for. Then, he introduced the secretary of the U.T.A. who was also a delegate to the Communications Hearing. I don't recall her name but she certainly gave us a fine picture of what went on in Washington.

Employers Are United

"One of the best examples of a united front I ever saw. Every official of the telegraph industry, the company-controlled A.W.U.E., the Postal Telegraph, the Western Union, R.C.A., the A.T. & T.—every one of them cried for merger," she "Even the United States Army and Navy urged the commission to permit unification for 'National Defense,' but not a single word did they say about workers' defense against insecurity and unemployment," she continued.

The representatives of the C.T. U.A., an A. F. of L. organization, dwelled on the financial conditions of the industry, as though the companies didn't know where they stand financially. When they were asked what protection labor should be given, their answer was, an act like the present "Transportation Act" would be alright if it could be made effective. The A.W.U.E. demanded "compulsory arbitration on account of the public service performed by the telegraphers. Burton went so far as to say, "Employes are never satisfied, anyhow, they weren't even satisfied in 1929." This is the kind of representation, labor got from the A.W.U.E. and the A. F. of L. leaders at the hearing, she explained.

U.T.A. Represents Workers

But, we are quite fortunate in having the U.T.A., which had gone there with a real program. Recommendations to protect your interests were given the commission. It was your voices they heard at the hearing, telling them how you do the work of three operators, sending from 70 to 80 messages an hour, pounding away hour after hour, only to receive a wage cut or a furlough in return. All kinds of discrimination and terrorism is being practiced by all the communication companies. Your health is being ruined by the crazy speed-up. All of these conditions were thoroughly described and official documents from vice-president Willever were used to prove our statements. Now you can see how your representation came only through the U.T.A., she concluded.

I can understand it alright now. I can see where one sincere worker can honestly represent another. They can call the U.T.A. red, green, blue—any color but yellow, this they are not. Here you find the real fighting spirit, honest but fearless. I will never miss a U.T.A. meeting, and from now on I'm a U. T. A. member myself.

I want to urge every telegraph worker to get in touch with this organization and I am urging the Daily Worker to publicize this only rank and file union of telegraph workers. Unite with all the members of the United Telegraphers of



Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

DIRTY Willie Hearst is busy as a rat in a corncrib. He has begun a campaign to make America a Nazi land. Dirty Willie was once charged with inspiring the assassination of President McKinley. Today Dirty Willie is laying the train for bigger and better crimes—for the mass murder of every liberal, Jew, Negro, Japanese, Socialist, Communist, and all the rest of the population earning less than $25,000 a year.

I notice that one of Hearst's trained hound-dogs in this work is none other than Richard Washburn Child. The Hearst papers syndicate a red-baiting article by Child every day, and under the by-line tell us who he is. Mr. Child, children, is "a noted author and former U. S. Ambassador to Italy."

It happens that years ago, I heard this Mr. Child speak to a students' literary group at Harvard College. Mr. Child is a "distinguished" alumnus of that most aristocratic of American universities. He surely had on a most distinguished appearance that afternoon, I remember, and impressed us all enormously.

One could easily see that Mr. Child came from an old and distinguished American family. His hair was parted in the middle, and he wore a wing collar and bow necktie. He had perfectly creased pants. Let me confess it now, this man made me feel inferior and melancholy. If it took all this fine heredity and skillful tailoring to become a writer, then I was permanently out.

Later I discovered that Mr. Child wrote regularly in the Saturday Evening Post, and I began to follow his short stories there. What a real joy they brought, what medicine for my humility! For I discovered I didn't need to envy the wonderful and flawless aristocrat; why this Mr. Child, under the glorious facade, was only another bowl of stale tripe—a manufacturer of hack romances for the pulp-magazine market. Hooray!

* * *

How to Be An Ambassador

THE good and great President Harding, who died of overeating crabs, was also a famous lover of camembert, it seems, for he made Richard Washburn Child the American Ambassador to Fascist Italy.

How the other literary limburgers on the Saturday Evening Post ground their teeth with envy. I happened to know one who was a terrific souse and foul-mouthed lecher and who also wrote little tender stories of pure young love for the Post. This man, lying in a gutter and raving at the moon, managed to say, one night, before the cop dragged him off, "I am a mental prostitute, gentlemen, but I am also a patriot, so why the hell did they break my heart and make Richard Washburn Child the Ambassador to Italy? He can't write, gentlemen, never, never!"

No, writing is only an incident in such a career; a graceful way of marking time until the big moment comes. And it came for Dickie, as the boys called Mr. Child.

* * *

Pimping for Judas

AS I REMEMBER it, Mr. Child was furnishing advice to Mussolini even before that cunning Judas had betrayed the Italian masses. Mr. Child was close to the Leader, and worshipped him with an almost girlish awe.

I can remember many articles that the Ambassador wrote in the Sat. Eve. Post about that time, gushing over Mussolini, recounting how marvelously the trains now ran on time in Italy, and the Reds were all butchered off nicely or in jail. Mr. Child liked every bit of it. The time wasn't ripe to preach fascism for America, and after all, he was a diplomat, but it was difficult for him to restrain his joy in the new gospel of fascism.

* * *

A New Job for Dick

AND now this ex-Ambassador and fascist has been hired by Dirty Willie to take up the threads of yesteryear. The time, evidently, has come for American fascism. Who could Dirty Willie have chosen better qualified to inaugurate such a campaign than Blackshirt Dickie?

Does he scorn to write for Hearst in the style Dirty Willie prefers, that shabby, vulgar, mawkish simplicity, that writing-down and yellow friend-of-the-people style perfected by Brisbane? No, Mr. Child doesn't scorn it.

But here are a few patches from one of the editorials of this hero of fascism, using his own syntax, capitals, and punctuation. Read it, and if you must vomit, please don't do it on the carpet . . .

* * *

Capital Letters and All

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

Noted author and former Ambassador to Italy

"A group of professors have written a 'ROUND ROBIN'."

Professors' round robins begin an ornithological sequence which in the last twenty years has led to ROUND CUCKOOS and ROUND DODOES.

This time the round cuckoo is addressed to the McCormack-Dickstein Committee and complains because the Hearst newspapers are EXPOSING THE PROGRESS OF COMMUNISM IN CERTAIN COLLEGES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

And the reason for complaint given by the professors is that the Hearst papers are TELLING THE TRUTH!

The position of the perplexed professors is that telling the truth may result in suppression of American free speech!

The logic of this is so ridiculous that it reflects upon the ability of these sign-here, professorial petitioners to pass an examination in elementrary logic.

Do they expect certain professors to be RED and at the same time ask that freedom of speech about their REDNESS be suppressed?

Do they want a free press to SUPPRESS FACTS?

The Hearst papers have not preached suppression of freedom of speech.

They have not preached suppression of TRUTH.

They are for several kinds of FREEDOM.

One essential FREEDOM which even a Red professor cannot deny is the—

Freedom of parents NOT to send boys and girls to places where all the parental training of years, in respect for our Government, our family life and our religious beliefs, will be—ROTTENIZED."

* * *

There it is—Rottenized

SO THERE it is for the record, rottenized Mr. Child doing his act for Dirty Willie. It does smell, doesn't it? Mark the logic by which the professors' protest against Nazi assaults on their freedom is turned into an argument for Mr. Hearst. Clever, Mr. Child! But very rotten. I have met more honorable men than you on the breadlines, and finer aristocrats of the spirit than ever you were or could be in sweatshops, focs'le, and coal mines.

Little Lefty — Good As Gold! — by del



Notable Articles In Soviet Issue Of New Theatre

NEW THEATER, January, Special Soviet Issue: Organ of the League of Workers' Theatres, Film and Photo League and Workers' Dance League. 10 cents.

Reviewed by EDWARD DAHLBERG

NEW THEATER MAGAZINE, edited by Herbert Kline and Leo T. Hurwitz and others, has today 12,000 readers; a year ago it had an audience of 2,500. The editors are celebrating the first anniversary with a special Soviet issue compiled in Moscow by Jay Leyda and Pearl Attasheva.

The first article, **Yesterday**, by Anatoli Glebov, Soviet poet and dramatist, is a slender but poignant picture of the workers' theater of Old Russia. The workers, living in scrawny consumptive districts very much like the pellagra-ridden company towns in West Virginia, longed for a club house, a home-made theater, a tree, something green, a park. But in this down-at-the-heel industrial alley, which Glebov describes, there was nothing. The clubhouses of that time, which were also the theaters, were under the patronage of the **People's Temperance Society**, and were breeding grounds for hooliganism and drunkenness.

Glebov presents a documented letter written by seventy-five workers employed by the Silk Manufacturing Company of that semi-feudal period. This worker's statement has the same uneasy and disturbing effect upon the reader as some of the passages out of Dostoievsky's **Poor People** or Gorki's early short stories. "We in our district," they wrote, "lack everything. There isn't even a place to spend the few days and evenings that we don't work. To sit a whole day in the bed-room is both tiresome and boring, and to stay outside, in front of the house is strictly forbidden. As a result, unwillingly, people go to the saloons and wine cellars. There you have everything: wine, beer, harmonica players, acrobats, prostitutes and even places for sexual relations. In our district there isn't even a single park. . . . ."

In **Soviet Theater Today**, Heinrich Diament, editor of **International Theatre**, writes: ". . . the U. S. S. R. has 560 professional theaters and 4,687 workers' theaters!"

* * *

THE two most exciting articles in the entire magazine are, **The State Jewish Theater**, by Leon Moussinac and **Meyerhold's New Theater**, by H. W. L. Dana. The Jewish theater, modeled upon the geometric canvases of Marc Chagall, the painter, reveal a profoundly imagined stage of scenic pigments and highly stylized symbolisms which make the mechanical contrivances of the Broadway theater, with its simplified photographic gesture, seem puerile. Only Artef, in its remarkably beautiful production, **Recruits**, has shown such audacity.

In the Soviet Union realism has not been copyrighted; there is no single grooved approach to objects; a table or a wall may be imagined or perceived in a thousand different ways. Meyerhold, for instance does not believe in photographic representation, but bases his theater aesthetic upon Pavlov's "conditionalism." Dana, explaining Meyerhold's way of seeing, writes: ". . . It is not necessary to have the stimulus of the actual objects. It is sufficient to have the stimulus of conditions associated with them which produce the emotions through the power of suggestion."

What is particularly heartening is that these Soviet articles are shot through with the problems of the individual, the concrete living man as opposed to the truncated, journalese protagonist.

"Eisenstein even declares," writes Marie Seton in **A New Generation**, "today that typeage is passed," and adds, quoting Marx: "All emancipation leads back to the human world, to relationships, to men themselves." Articles by Eisenstein on the cinema, and Chen I-wan on the dance, emphasize this approach.

* * *

ALEXANDER'S appraisal of Melvin Levy's **Gold Eagle Guy**, although correct, is not specific enough, and is too much of a formulation. He devotes almost as much time and paper to the "historic functions" of the playwright and his interpretations become asides instead of arising out of the context of the author's materials and intentions. However, as opposed to stencilled reviewing, one should not fail to mention Ben Blake's **From Agitprop to Realism**, which gives a precise and thoughtful approach to the repertory of the W. L. T.

New Theater is an incontestable proof that a mass audience can be had for a cultural magazine; the stage, the novel, the poem has been too little considered as a political weapon; this vital revolutionary magazine of the theater has ploughed the way; we should follow it and celebrate with it by reading it.

Why Are the Portland Bosses Framing Up Pugh and Denny?

Homeless Single Men Organized by Denny Against Forced Labor

By James Gilbert

ON January 14, Edward Denny, the fourth of the eleven Oregon workers charged with criminal syndicalism as a result of raids organized by police in an effort to break the West Coast strike, goes on trial in Portland.

Three workers have already been convicted. Don Cluster, Y. C. L. organizer, was sentenced to a year. Dirk DeJonge, whose militant speech in court has stirred enthusiasm all over the country, was sentenced to seven years. In Medford, Ore., Kyle Pugh was sentenced to five years.

All these cases are being appealed by the International Labor Defense.

The stories of two of these defendants, Pugh and Denny, are presented here.

Kyle Pugh—Miner

KYLE PUGH is 48 years old. He was born in Virginia, where he worked for many years as a miner. Later he worked in the mines at Butte, Montana, and as a lumber worker in the Northwest. He is a world-war veteran, with a record of fifteen months service. Three years ago, Pugh went to Southern Oregon to prospect for gold. He didn't find any.

Early in 1934, he began to sell working-class literature over the whole tremendous territory of Southern Oregon. His regular route was between Medford and Grants Pass. His mode of conveyance was a wooden cart, which he built himself, pulled by a donkey.

The workers and the impoverished farmers of this region looked forward eagerly to his visits. They were anxious for news of the working-class struggle in this country, and bought the Daily Worker and the Western Worker as fast as he could bring new issues around.

"Criminal Syndicalism"

Suddenly, in the series of arrests and raids which swept up and down the West Coast following the great strike, Kyle Pugh, the literature agent of Southern Oregon, was arrested, on September 9.

The police seized his stock of pamphlets and papers. In the indictment they listed the literature which they charged "contained matters advocating criminal syndicalism, sabotage, crime, physical violence and unlawful acts as a means of accomplishing and effecting industrial and political change and revolution, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Oregon,"—in order words, criminal syndicalism.



The case was railroaded through, with a jury composed primarily of owners of large farms, and wives of merchants. The prosecutor spent an hour and a half in presenting his case. He simply presented two police officers to testify to the seizure of the literature, and hurriedly read through a few passages from it. The court was packed with workers and farmers who had read these pamphlets themselves, and saw the clear frame-up character of the case.

But the mass movement was not sufficient to force the jury of picked reactionaries to set Pugh free. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Oregon Penitentiary.

Story of Edward Denny

EDWARD DENNY, one of the Portland criminal syndicalism defendants, although a recent recruit to the revolutionary movement, is by no means unfamiliar with past applications of militant strategy on the part of American labor. A surveyor by trade, Denny, who was arrested with three other defendants at the now historic protest meeting July 27, 1934, against the terror launched against the West Coast strikers, while acting as chairman of the assemblage had taken part in at least three significant labor struggles prior to his affiliation with the leftward movement in 1933.

A refugee of the San Francisco earthquake, Denny, at an early age was given a taste of the bitterness of the struggle American workmen are compelled to wage in order to maintain a livelihood in a rapidly decreasing labor market.

Organized Strike

While employed by the Durham Duplex Razor Company, he helped organize the strike of a few years ago in Jersey City, N. J., which won for the company's employees a $2 a week wage increase.

Similar gains were won in two other strikes in which Denny was a participant—the Curtiss-Wright Airplane strike at Long Island and the walkout of Clinton Asphalt Company employees.

Employment became scarcer and scarcer, however, until finally—with no prospect of work in sight—Denny drifted westward. Thus, by 1933, unemployed and homeless he was registered in the Single Men's Relief Department of the "Commons" at Portland, Oregon. Here, immediately, after the inauguration of depression, a system of "forced labor" had been initiated for the "benefit" of the single men.

Shortly after Denny's arrival, however, a local of the Unemployment Council was formed among the single men and he was promptly elected organizer of the local. With his help a campaign was launched against the "forced labor" policy of the Multnomah County Relief Board and this campaign culminated in the Woodyard Strike of March, 1933. Several demands were won in this strike, although Denny and 37 of his comrades were arrested as a result of their activities. So great, however, was public protest over the arrests that all defendants were released.

"Don't Scab"

When the longshore strike was called last summer, Denny became active in organizing the single men against the possibility of any of the unemployed scabbing on the longshoremen. The Single Men's local of the Unemployment Council became a significant factor in the Portland strike—so significant that its policy called forth a denunciation from the capitalist press. Down on the picket line, in front of employment agencies, before unemployed locals throughout the city, "Don't scab on your fellow workers" became the watchword of the Single Workers' local.

Thus a long series of events had by July 27, 1934, made Edward Denny, now 34 years of age, a desirable target for the wrath of Portland's red squad. Arrested and charged with criminal syndicalism, his release from the Multnomah County jail was finally effected by the International Labor Defense. And now, as the third C. S. defendant to stand trial in the Oregon courts, he faces ten years in the Oregon State Penitentiary for acting as chairman of a meeting that had been called to protest the shooting down of four Portland strikers.

Charged With Criminal Syndicalism in Round Up After Coast Strike

Bloody Autocracy Of Tsar Nicholas Exposed in Book

THE LAST DAYS OF TSAR NICHOLAS, by P. M. Bykov. With an historical preface by Andrew Rothstein. International Publishers. $1.00

Reviewed by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

WITH the publication recently of the letters of the Tsar and Tsarina, a new quiver of sympathy for the "martyrs" ran up and down bourgeois spines. Andrew Rothstein, in his brilliant preface to this book, reproduces some of these quiverings, done in public in the review columns of leading capitalist journals, with the rhetorical throbs that accompanied them. But, of course, more than sympathy was expressed. The intent was double, to whitewash the last Romanoffs as innocents, and to blacken the Soviets.

The fact that these Royal correspondents are absorbed in their letters, chiefly in trivialities, exonerates them in the opinion of their apologists, from the crimes of the dynasty in its last years. And their execution, one of the clearest acts of justice upon crowned criminals that history can show, is strenuously attacked.

Rothstein directs against these ranks of deliberate and maudlin falsifiers a machine gun fire of facts. He points out the consistent, undeviating, autocratic policy of the Tsar as revealed with the revolting repetition in the Tsar's instructions and notes on official papers, his insistence upon bloody repression, his scorn of generals who neglected to massacre when massacre was unnecessary; for in the perverted mind of the autocrat, even when the overwhelmed masses submit without resistance, a little massacre upon them is useful as a lesson.

The legend of the execution of the Tsar and his family circle as a slaughter of the innocents, and as an act unjustified by political necessity, that misty myth of bourgeois historians, must evaporate in the strong light cast upon it by Bykov.

* * *

THE account is, in its main outlines, well known. It is in the details that the book is revealing and important, for it is on the details that, to a considerable extent, the legend builders have founded their structures.

Bykov was Chairman of the Soviet of Ekaterinburg, where the Tsar and his family and their immediate servants spent their last days. He writes, therefore, with the authority of first hand knowledge.

So long as the Tsar and his family were under the care of the Social Revolutionists they were allowed a court life, practically as luxurious as in their days of power. They lived happily in the assurance that Kerensky would arrange their escape, if necessary, to their royal relatives in Windsor, and it required the constant watchfulness of the workers to see that the escape was not carried through.

Unreliable elements, sympathetic to the Romanoffs, especially among the guard officers, worked their way into association with the Tsar. Tobolsk at once became the center of intrigue, and the Soviet of the Urals, alarmed, began to work toward removing the Tsar and his family to Ekaterinburg.

* * *

IN EKATERINBURG, it soon became clear that wherever the Tsar was, there counter-revolution immediately sank a root, and there the forces of the counter-revolution would converge.

The Whites began to stream toward Ekaterinburg. A few days before its capture by the counter-revolution the Royal family was executed by shooting, in the cellar of the house in which they had been imprisoned. The bodies were removed to a pit, outside the town where they were destroyed, to prevent a ghoulish use being made of them as relics and as incitements to the superstitious.

Bykov's account is grave and vigorous, a recital as steel-like in its historical logic, as the execution itself.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

* * *

Question: Why do Communists attack the program of the Utopian Society, if the Utopians are for a cooperative state which would do away with depressions?—M. B. S.

Answer: The Utopians are among the many movements that have sprung up as the result of the growing dissatisfaction of the masses with intolerable conditions. They are utilized by the capitalist class to divert the discontented toilers into safe channels, and to keep them from moving towards the revolutionary solution of the crisis.

Movements like the Utopians hide their defense of the existing scheme of things with phrases about "cooperative states," and foster the illusion that capitalism can be reformed "by peaceful means under the Constitution." Like the Nazis they blame the evils of capitalism upon "speculation," and distinguish between good and bad capitalists. They also consider "strikes wasteful;" and speak of "unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, as patchwork panaceas."

It can thus be seen that on every point they adopt a position that is not in the interests of the working class. They attack the fight for unemployment and social insurance which is the central demand and need of the workers. They adopt the Nazi practice of blaming the evils of capitalism upon the "speculator." They block the fight for immediate demands which is the matrix out of which develops the struggle for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. In conclusion, we must emphasize that capitalism cannot be reformed through the constitution. The latter is the legal expression of the property rights of the capitalists, and as such has always been used as an instrument against the interests of the workers.

* * *

Question: In the event of war between the Soviet Union and Japan what would be the position of the Communist Party, if for reasons of their own the American imperialists were to declare war upon their Japanese rivals?—Study Group.

Answer: The question relates to a hypothetical situation. It is highly improbable that events will lead the American imperialists to attack their Japanese rivals at a time when the latter were waging an imperialist war of aggression against the Soviet Union. The most likely course would be that the American bourgeoisie would sell munitions and supplies to the Japanese militarists, and hope that the situation would result in a stalemate from which they could realize their own imperialist ambitions.

But if the situation did crystallize out in the form of your hypothesis, the position of the American Communist Party would still be to wage a relentless and unceasing war against capitalism and our own imperialists. It would raise Lenin's slogan of turning the imperialist war into a revolutionary civil war against the capitalists. And all Communists would be in the forefront of this fight against American imperialism, realizing that the only genuine ally of the workers' fatherland would be a Soviet America.

It is pertinent to conclude that while your question is justifiable as a bit of speculation, it is far more important to keep your eyes fixed on the present situation. Every enemy of capitalism and every friend of the Soviet Union will be infinitely more useful if he interests himself in the movement to establish the broadest united front in the fight against hunger, fascism and war. The success of this struggle would obviate the necessity of posing your question even as a hypothesis.

Chicago Critics Object Violently to Stevedore

The Chicago showing of "Stevedore," acknowledged as an important event in the American Theatre by every New York critic, has been damned by Chicago critics in violently abusive language. The Theatre Union is struggling to keep it on so that Chicago workers may have an opportunity to see a play that thrilled a total audience of 200,000 people in New York, and many organizations there are rallying to its support, according to Liston M. Oak, of the Theatre Union Executive Board, who heads the campaign there.

The Chicago Tribune, reactionary and labor-hating paper, describes "Stevedore" as an attempt to "irritate and exacerbate an American racial problem—to shout rhetorically about the grievances of the colored and to start an argument about 'equality'."

The stirring climax of the play that has brought a hundred audiences to their feet cheering the militant action of the stevedores, he calls a "warped emotional frenzy."

The Chicago American's critic, who takes care to let his readers know that he comes of Southern aristocracy, ends a grudging review with this bit of poison. "'Stevedore' may be 'good theatre' but I'll leave it to Upton Sinclair if it isn't lousy Communism."

In sharp contrast is the unanimous opinion of the working class press as to the dramatic power as well as to the political significance of the play. It was summed up by Clarence Hathaway, the editor of the Daily Worker, in the following words: ". . . Stevedore, as the first American play to tell the truth about Negro workers, and the use of lynching to prevent unity of black and white in struggle, has great political significance. It is a triumph on the cultural front. Every New York worker should see it before it goes on tour, and every worker in Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities should see it when they are given the opportunity."

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 will be the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

The Daily Worker considers it a great service to its readers to be able to present this clear and excellent portrayal of the life and teachings of the great leader of the working class, V. I. Lenin.

CHAPTER II.
The Life of Lenin

VII.

THESE were adopted by the Bolsheviks abroad and in Russia, and were developed into the Manifesto of the Central of Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, written by Lenin in October, and published on November 1, 1914.

The September theses were discussed and partly adopted by the Italo-Swiss Socialist Conference at Lugano in September, 1914, which was the forerunner of the Zimmerwald International Socialist Conference in September, 1915. At Zimmerwald the revolutionary left-wing was led by Lenin, and gained increasingly in influence at the Kienthal Conference in April, 1916. From the Zimmerwald Left, which was maintained as a permanent international grouping, the path runs straight to the new Third or Communist International, finally constituted in 1919, into which the revolutionary left-wing of Zimmerwald was merged.

Thus, from 1914 onwards Lenin was the direct leader of international socialism, at first with only a nucleus of supporters, but after a few years with millions following his leadership throughout the world.

* * *

LENIN'S line on the war followed and applied the line of revolutionary Marxism to the concrete situation of the war of 1914-1918, through a host of articles, speeches, resolutions and brochures, (especially, "Socialism and War" in 1915; "The Collapse of the Second International" in 1915; the special study of the general character of the epoch, "Imperialism," in 1916; and the series of articles, collected under the title "Against the Stream," of 1914-1916), as well as through direct contact with the representatives of the movements of the leading countries, Lenin fought continuously for three main propositions:

First, that the war was not a war for "national defense," as the jingo ex-Socialist leaders falsely claimed, and on the strength of which claim the masses were drawn into the war, but an imperialist war: that is to say, a war of the great imperialist powers of finance-capitalist groups for world profits and world plunder, for territorial annexations, tribute and colonies (the subsequently revealed secret treaties of the Entente Powers, the Brest-Litovsk Treaty imposed by Germany, and the Versailles Treaty imposed by the victorious Entente fully confirmed the correctness of this analysis).

Marxism, Lenin insisted, was not necessarily opposed to any and every war, so long as social and national oppression remained: it recognized the necessity and justification of a revolutionary (in defense of a socialist fatherland against capitalist attack), or of a war of national liberation (as of the Indian or Chinese peoples against imperialism). But in the present imperialist war the working masses had no interest to kill one another for the profit of their masters; their interest was to unite against the imperialists.

Second, that the consequent line of the working class in every country must be to fight their own imperialists, to transform the imperialist war into civil war, into war for the overthrow of the capitalist class and for the victory of socialism. There was no other way out from the cycle of world wars and universal destruction into which capitalism had now entered. The necessary consequence of this, that revolutionary agitation in war was equivalent to working for the defeat of "one's own" government, was clearly faced.

To denounce only enemy imperialism and support "one's own" imperialism was nothing but support of imperialism. The workers, as Marx had said, and as all the ex-Socialist renegades now sought to deny, had no fatherland. The question of revolutionary national defense could only arise, when the workers had conquered possession of their own country.

Third, that the collapse of the Second International was no mere formal severance of relations between the Socialist parties owing to the War, to be healed by reunion after the war, but the exposure and inevitable outcome of the opportunist degeneration of the old Socialist parties and their leadership. A new revolutionary working-class International would have to be built up, purged of opportunism. "The Second International is dead, long live the Third International!"

(To Be Continued)

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Phil Cook Show Shop
WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—Plantation Echoes
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Hirsch Orch.
WOR—Mystery Sketch
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
WOR—Front-Page Drama
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch
WABC—Variety Musicale
8:15-WJZ—Dick Leibert, Organ; Armbruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Coutriandi, Songs; Male Quartet
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WOR—Katzman Orch.; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Choristers Quartet
WJZ—Goodman Orch.; Jane Froman, Songs; Bob Hope, Comedian; James Melton, Tenor
WABC—Court of Human Relations
9:00-WEAF—Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Vivienne Segal, Songs
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—Beatrice Lillie, Comedienne; Perrin Orch.; Cavaliers Quartet
WABC—March of Time—Drama
9:30-WEAF—Bonime Orchestra; Pic and Pat, Comedians
WOR—Dance Orchestra
WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian; Gabrielle de Lys, Songs; Belasco Orch.
WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Jane Williams, Ted Fio-Rita Orchestra, Others; Rebe Daniels & Ben Lyons, Guests
9:45-WOR—Singin' Sam
10:00-WEAF—Dramatic Sketch
WOR—Elaine Jordan, Songs
WJZ—Relation of Unified Industry to Recovery—Charles R. Hook, President, American Rolling Mills Company
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ—To Be Announced

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William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

WORKERS WILL NOT BELIEVE YARNS ABOUT SOVIET UNION WHEN THEY KNOW HEARST LIES ABOUT AMERICA

MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST has been busy retailing yarns about "mass murder and starvation" in the Soviet Union.

Wanton killings of "innocent peasants" by the proletarian government of the U.S.S.R. are reported by Mr. Hearst in large, round figures.

Mr. Hearst lies!

He lies because his fantastic yarns are refuted by hundreds of reputable observers of life in the U. S. S. R. and even by correspondents for such staunch upholders of capitalism as the New York Times.

Hearst yellow journalism has for years been synonymous with fraud and sensation.

If the Hearst press lies about and distorts facts right under the very noses of the American workers, how can these workers believe the fantastic and blood-curdling yarns published in the Hearst reptile press about life in the Soviet Union?

Consider the Hearst journalistic "technique" right here at home.

A Hearst reporter called upon Prof. John N. Washburne of Syracuse University. He introduced himself as "Richard Smith," but did not say he was a Hearst reporter. He said he was interested in studying government and politics—"especially the Russian experiment."

The professor recommended a couple of innocuous courses given by liberal teachers at the university. Next day, accompanied by another Hearst reporter, who described himself as a "draftsman," the prospective "student" quizzed the professor on a variety of subjects. Was he a Communist? Did he believe in the Constitution, etc?

Several days later Hearst's Syracuse Journal appeared with screaming headlines "exposing" Syracuse University as a "hotbed of radicalism."

A similar experiment was repeated in New York City with two professors at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Aware of what had happened in Syracuse, these professors took the precaution of having a stenographer present during the "interview." Challenged, the Hearst reporter frankly confessed that he was working under orders. "You realize, of course," he said, "that because of my assignment I will have to select the most sensational statements from the interview in order to make a good case. That is what Mr. Hearst is expecting."

This is the Hearst method.

This is how Hearst obtains his "facts" about Communism in the United States.

These contemptible, slimy methods are characteristic of Hearst journalism.

Hearst lies every day, every moment about life in the United States.

He lies about the Communist Party of the United States, and about the triumphant rule of the proletariat in the Soviet Union.

The workers of the United States will see through these lies and recognize Mr. Hearst as one of their most dangerous enemies!

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935

The Scottsboro Ruling

THE brilliant victory won by the I.L.D. in forcing the Supreme Court to grant a review of the death verdicts in the Scottsboro case is not going unchallenged by the enemies of the boys' defenders.

As would be expected, the capitalist press is already giving the formula by which the vindication of the mass policies of the I.L.D. is to be attacked in a new form.

The New York Times, for example, greets the announcement as proving that the Supreme Court "stands forth as the defender of that right . . . of the humblest citizen to the due process of law."

This, to put it bluntly, is hypocritical boloney.

The Times knows very well that the Supreme Court in its decision acted only in the interests of the capitalist system which it is defending. The Supreme Court acted as it did **only because it did not dare to ignore the millions of workers all over the world and in this country**, particularly, who have been aroused over the case by the campaign of the I.L.D.

The Supreme Court gives the masses concessions only when forced to do so by mass pressure.

The "due process of law" which The Times claims as the bulwark of the "humblest citizen" is only the hypocrisy of capitalist law which is devoted largely to protecting capitalist profit and capitalist oppression.

The Supreme Court is a defender of the whole system of national oppression and lynching out of which grows such a hideous frame-up as the Scottsboro case. How then can it be a defender of the boys?

Only one thing can make the Supreme Court, as well as any other capitalist court listen to the voice of the masses—organized mass protest, the policy of the I.L.D.

The trick of The Times is to belittle this mass protest just now at a time when more than ever it is the only thing that stands between the boys and the electric chair.

A Belated Admission

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON, exgeneralissimo of the N.R.A., finally admits the correctness of the Communist Party's claim that the N.R.A. is an instrument for building Wall Street monopoly.

"The N.R.A. has proven to be constructive," the New York Times reports him as saying, **"to highly organized industry, but it has proven moribund for smaller industries."**

This is a fancy way of saying that the N.R.A. has given the Wall Street monopolies bigger profits by crushing small, non-monopoly business.

This is exactly what the Communist Party said the N.R.A. would do, from the first week of its administration in 1933.

The Communist Party was the only voice in this country which branded the whole Roosevelt New Deal-N.R.A. program as a **drive to give the Wall Street monopolies a bigger share of the national wealth and income at the expense of the rest of the population.**

The past two years' experience has confirmed this analysis a thousand times, proving that the Communist Party, basing itself on Marxism-Leninism, the theory of the world Communist International, is the only true guide of the working class to understanding the development of the crisis and the Roosevelt program.

Silk Workers' Election

THE election of the Plain Goods Department of the Paterson Silk Workers Union (U.T.W.) which takes place this tomorrow, brings up the issue of whether or not the workers will take control of their own union.

The reactionary Keller-Lovestoneite leadership, masquerading under the title of "Progressives," is fighting for its life in these elections.

In a desperate statement issued by the "progressive" group, an attempt is made to confuse the issues by shameless lying. They, who have been eating the heart out of the union, have the audacity to entitle their leaflet "Save the Union." The "enemy" Keller says is the growing rank and file movement, the militant membership. The Lovestoneites pledge to expel from the union former members of the National Textile Workers Union, now among the most active in its ranks. Keller carries out Green's expulsion policy, but not a word of concrete criticism of Gorman's treachery in the General Strike is contained in the "progressive" statement

An overwhelming vote for the rank and file slate, Saturday, similar to the victory scored in the dyer's local last Saturday by the rank and file dyers' slate, will be the most fitting answer to these reactionaries. To defeat the wage-cuts and gain better conditions, the Keller clique, which supports the Gorman machine, must be defeated.

Elect the rank and file slate!

Thomas and Coughlin

THE radio priest, Coughlin, while calling for fascist pogroms against the Communists, praised Norman Thomas as a "gentleman, who is anything but a follower of Marx," and that "Norman Thomas has the same objects in view as I have."

And the United Press reported on December 10 that Norman Thomas said: **"Coughlin is a fine man, but many of his ideas are not practical."**

Two fine men! Two gentlemen who do not follow Marx!

How does it happen that a Socialist Party leader praises a typical and sinister Wall Street fascist tool as a "fine man?" How does it happen that an unscrupulous fascist demagogue praises a Socialist Party leader because he "does not follow Karl Marx?"

Is it not clear that for all their "criticism" of one another they have no real enmity for one another? When Norman Thomas praises Coughlin he is aiding this fascist to spread his influence.

Thomas says his ideas are not "practical." But Coughlin's ideas are only too practical to carry out the aims of Wall Street and fascism! With this talk, Thomas depicts a man who is a conscious agent of Wall Street as a well-intentioned visionary.

Now we put this question: Does not this help this Wall Street agent in his fascist work?

Living Costs Still Soar

FROM the beginning of the New Deal the Communist Party has declared that it was a scheme to increase the super-profits of the capitalist class at the expense of the living standards of the working class.

The Communist analysis was verified again on Wednesday when Secretary of Labor Perkins announced that the cost of living had gone up 8.3 per cent during the 18-month period between June, 1933, and November, 1934. The real rise is considerably higher.

Not being able to conceal the increased cost of living, the administration tries to cover it up with the claim that the masses have not suffered because real wages have not fallen.

It is easy enough, however, to show that real wages have fallen. Even the A. F. of L. leadership admits that "thus far the rapid increase in prices has cancelled all the gains in the average worker's income. "The worker's dollar can buy only about 78 cents worth of food and about 79 cents worth of clothing."

And in terms of real wages his purchasing power in November was three per cent less than in March, 1933, at the lowest point of the crisis. This shows that the New Deal cut the real wages of the workers in order to increase capitalist profits.

Party Life

Youth In Unions
A Center
Aid from the Oldsters

COUNTLESS resolutions have been passed by our Party to impress on the members of the Party that, "Without a decisive turn of the Party to work among the masses of young workers, a successful struggle against the attacks of the capitalist class—against fascism, against the intensive preparations for war, for the establishment of a revolutionary workers government—Soviet Power, is impossible."

Young Communist League members have taken the floor at meetings of mass organizations and unions and have attempted to get the leadership to do something about the youth. Unfortunately, instead of offering concrete proposals, they have too often made eloquent but vague general speeches accusing the leadership of neglect of youth work. As a result, decisions have been made to do youth work. Often a comrade with comparatively little ability is assigned to work with the youth and after a week or two forgets all about it.

In textile, metal, marine, needle trades, laundry, etc., where youth have participated in strike struggles their militancy has been unquestioned, their unflagging spirit and enthusiasm have very often been the cause of many a strike victory. Through these struggles the youth have been drawn into the unions, youth who are **not** class conscious, who know very little of trade unionism; Republican, Democrat, Socialist and every fascist-led youth who fought because they knew that it was their bread and butter that they were fighting for.

Finally, after the struggle was over, after their demands were won, what has happened to these youth? They have been promptly forgotten.

A perfect example of this was the strike of the floor boys in the fur industry. After a splendid victory, we today find that the floor boys union exists only in name, that there is no floor boys union, because no plans were made and no form of organization created that would keep this union from disintegrating during the slow season. I simply give this one example, but all of us can point to dozens more.

Are the reformists and reactionaries "youth-conscious?" Yes, they are doing everything in their power to win the youth.

At a meeting of the youth section of the T. U. U. C., we decided to work for the establishment of a Trade Union Youth Center. This center to be open to all youth, whether they be T. U. U. L., A. F. of L. or independent union members. The aim of this center will be primarily **to educate the youth for leadership in their unions.** We will have complete facilities for all sports activities, including a gym which will contain a basketball court and other gymnastic equipment, all forms of social and cultural activities, discussions, forums and lectures on trade unionism and topics of the day with prominent speakers.

But we need a start! After having explained the importance of this project to leading Party comrades in the unions and showing how it will assist in building their union we have asked them for their cooperation. With about $200 we could establish such a center. We have planned on ways and means of making it **self-supporting.** Every comrade we spoke to said it was a grand idea, some even told us that they had thought of it years ago, others scolded us for having waited so long before starting such a progressive venture. All saw its potentialities and promised their help.

We gave them only two tasks:
1—Publicize the center in the union.
2—See to it that we get the quota assigned to your union, immediately.

Nearly six weeks have passed and less than $50 has been collected.

What About It?

Not one union has met its quota, despite the fact that the highest sum requested from any one union has been $30. The metal, food, marine, shoe (whose executive board voted us $25) and other smaller unions haven't contributed one penny, to date, and you will note that it is especially **these** unions that have a very high percentage of youth.

It is the task of the Party members in the unions and in the first place the members of the leading fractions to see to it that these tasks are carried out, and we are sure that if this question is brought into the unions, it will receive the fullest support. We would suggest that our leading Party comrades in the trade unions should reread the decisions of the Eighth Convention of the Party which state:

"The present underestimation and neglect of daily, systematic work among the young workers is a reformist remnant especially dangerous to the Party, against which the Party declares the sharpest struggle. The Eighth Convention instructs all leading bodies to exercise the sharpest control in the carrying out of the tasks laid down in this resolution. The Eighth Convention declares that underestimation or neglect of this work is incompatible with the capacity to fill leading positions in the Communist Party."

So, comrades, give us a chance. We'll show you what can be done, if we have only the slightest help.

H. B., Organizer Youth Section, T. U. U. C.

THEY HEAR! *by Burck*



Deported As "Undesirable Alien," Worker Wins High Place in USSR

By Vern Smith

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—John Zilich, born in Yugoslavia, went to America and worked there at useful labor for thirty years. He worked in mines, smelters, and machine shops and steel mills all over the country. He felt himself a member of the American working class. He joined their unions, went on strike with them, helped them fight for higher wages. He did his work well, committed no crime—except the crime, under capitalist law, of being a class conscious worker.

But, however much he might feel himself a part of the American scene, in the eyes of the bosses, Zilich remained an alien. There was never any suggestion that he might become a part of the government. He was not invited to sit in any legislatures. Instead, he was forced to lie in jail.

Zilich was arrested with other workers in the then famous "Woodlawn Case," and charged with treason against the state of Pennsylvania and the United States. Some of the Woodlawn defendants got prison sentences. Some were deported. Zilich, despite his thirty years of building industry for the capitalists of America, was kicked out of the country. The only thing proved against the Woodlawn defendants deny a foreign worker his political equality in this election, and it met with instant and severe rebuke.

Neither does race interfere with the right to vote and hold office in the Soviet Union. One of the engineers at the First State Ball Bear- present and given the right to vote and be nominated for office. This is the only case so far as I know where even an attempt was made to hold again, with the foreign workers was possession of Communist literature.

Zilich came to the Soviet Union. He got a job at the new steel town of Magnitogorsk, in the Ural mountains, the town, or rather, city, which was created during the First Five Year Plan on the barren slopes of a mountain range rich in iron ore. There, where no settlement existed before, a teeming city, a giant steel mill with about 4,000 tons production a day, and a rolling mill, center around the richest and most nearly inexhaustible iron mines in the world.

Zilich threw himself into the task of building socialism. He became one of the best udarniks, or shock workers, fulfilling the tasks assigned to him, and teaching others his skill, acquired in all those thirty years of toil in America.

Zilich became even more skilled. The Soviet system promotes and rewards skill. He became a heat treatment specialist in the repair shop at Magnitogorsk.

And then the workers, with whom Zilich labored, showed their appreciation and understanding of his abilities by choosing him in the election just finished there, as their representative to the city soviet of Magnitogorsk, as a member of the government.

To the workers, who rule this country, Zilich was never a foreigner. I do not know whether he ever formally gave up his foreign citizenship and took Soviet citizenship, or not. Probably half those who voted for him do not know either. In the Soviet Union, it doesn't matter. The Soviet election law clearly states that foreign workers in the Land of the Soviets have full political rights, to elect and to be elected to government office from the lowest to the highest, and all other rights in full equality with Soviet citizens, without regard to whether they have surrendered their foreign citizenship or not.

So firmly is this rule enforced that in this election, when some petty officials at the Andre Marty shipyard in Odessa failed to send notices of the election, which notices serve as admission cards to the election meeting, to eight foreign workers employed there, the higher election commission nullified the whole election and ordered it ing Factory in Moscow is the American Negro, Robert Robinson.

Robinson would probably have a good deal of difficulty voting in the United States. In most southern states he certainly could not vote. Where some form of the "Grandfather Law" does not bar him, he would simply be lynched if he tried to go to the polls. The whole Negro electorate is barred from franchise by this beautifully simple procedure in a considerable section of the U. S. A. His chance to be elected to public office would be still slimmer.

But here, because of his good work, and because they felt him a sincere builder of socialism, the white workers of the Ball Bearing Plant elected him unanimously to the Moscow Soviet, as their deputy and representative, without regard to his foreign nationality.

Robinson is of West Indian birth, but came to the U. S. A. young in life. He had a bitter struggle there against Jim Crowism (unknown in the Soviet Union), against discrimination on the job (unknown here), and a terrible fight to get a higher education (which here is the natural right of any worker who shows himself able to benefit by it). Robinson was invited to come to the Soviet Union by a Soviet Automobile delegation to the Ford plant in America. He was working then at Ford's. He worked first at the Stalingrad Automobile Plant after coming to the Soviet Union, and was one of those selected to help put the newly built Ball Bearing Plant on its feet, in 1932. He has been taking political science courses here in night school.

A considerable number of other foreign workers of all nationalities have been elected to soviets this year in U. S. S. R., including some other Americans: one is a man named Genat, a Hungarian by birth but in the United States for 25 years. Another is an American Finn, Eino Laurilo, who came to Karelia in 1931 and works in the Petroskoi Auto Repair Plant. Laurilo, however, has taken out Soviet citizenship. But he could have been just as easily elected without that.

Jobless Miners Hold Firm in Relief Strike

GALLUP, N. M., Jan. 10.—The strike on the Federal Relief Project that began here last week and is being led by the Unemployed Local of the National Miners Union, has successfully defeated attempts by the relief officials to get the men to go back to work without granting their demands for increased relief.

A committee of the strikers headed by J. F. Backa, chairman of the Unemployed Local of the National Miners Union and Frank Williams, secretary of the union, met with relief officials to present their demands for increased relief and support of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, but refused to call the strike off until their demands were granted.

The strike committee has asked that workers' organizations send resolutions of support to the strike to Mrs. Justin Langer, State food expert, Santa Fe, N. M., and to M. Daniels, supervisor of welfare, and Royal Smith, project manager of Federal Emergency Relief, Gallup, New Mexico.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

The British Rainbow
Hunger at the End
Brisbane Distortions

THE American capitalists are riotously generous in their newspaper headlines at least, with the money of the bosses of other lands. This is especially well illustrated in the recent cable story from London on the new trick move of the British government in the field of unemployment doles.

When the story was first carried, the New York Sun, for instance, made it appear that the British government had passed a bill guaranteeing all workers earning less than $25 a week sufficient to make up that sum. And they declared—in the headlines, of course—that 17,000,000 workers would benefit.

But the more one investigates the stories, even in the capitalist press, the more one can see that every move **against** the workers is translated, in the boss press, as a great boon to the wage slaves. It's all very much like Roosevelt's scheme to take workers off the relief lists and put them—or a small proportion of them—on work relief, and then throw them off work relief into the garbage can.

In England the situation is of a different complexion because there the workers have won at least some meagre form of unemployment insurance. The aim of the employers now is to try to lower the amount the workers get, while the workers fight for an increase in the small dole.

NOW let's trace the story. Arthur Brisbane, quick to use every quirk in the news to amaze and befuddle his readers, takes up the issue. He writes:

"The British government assumes responsibility for the care and maintenance of every able-bodied worker, insured or not insured, whose wages, when he works are less than $25 a week.

"Seventeen million British wage earners will get enough pay from the government, in cash, to bring their incomes up to 'a living standard' and idle workers will receive from the government cash on which to live, **as a matter of right and decency,** with no 'charity stigma.'" (Emphasis his.)

This is a lie out of the whole cloth. Not a single employed worker gets a cent, even if his children are dying of malnutrition. In fact, the total sum provided with the new measure is $25,000,000, and, since the majority of the 17,000,000 don't even get half of $25 a week, the $25,000,000 wouldn't last a week.

What actually happened in England is that the government of the British slave-holders, with its skilled ex-Socialist leader, Ramsay MacDonald, at its head, has worked out a scheme to save money at the expense of the unemployed.

A new fund has been created, not by the bosses shelling out any more money, but by transferring municipal and county poor funds into a central deposit, and by cutting down on payments, thereby saving the bosses a pretty penny.

Now, here is some proof of the distortion of the editorial and head-writers of the capitalist press. The United Press cable from London relating the event declares:

"The board (in charge of the new arrangement of relief payments to those who are no longer eligible to unemployment insurance) starts work with a government deposit in the Bank of England of $25,000,000. **The bulk of the money is a bookkeeping transfer of funds handled hitherto by local authorities."**

But even this bookkeeping scheme is a double-entry system aimed at swindling the workers. We read further on in the U. P. story that the tories (and their ex-Labor Party associates) are playing politics in order to preserve the fortunes of the rich against the demands of the workers. We quote the cable:

"If it seems strange that government dominated by the Conservative Party should place so heavy a burden upon the stooping shoulders of John Bull, Part 1 of the unemployment assistance act of 1934 makes the reason plain.

"The new act definitely puts a stop to further borrowing by the unemployment insurance fund and compels the board to work steadily toward making that fund solvent and 'actuarially sound.' Second, it attempts to take the whole question out of politics by giving the board complete power to determine the scale of assistance without any detailed interference from Parliament. Third, since the present swing to the Left is resulting in the Labor Party's election of numerous local authorities, it removes any temptation to appeal to the electors by promising increased unemployment assistance."